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Russia Appeals for 'Last-Ditch' Fight; WPB Loses Synthetic Rubber Control; Argentina Swings Farther From Allies

Watch on Saboteurs Urged; Beneš Hits 'Foolish' Peace; Beef Supplies Exhausted

The World's Day—July 25, 1942

Washington: F. B. I. Urges Watch for Saboteurs

The nation was warned to be on the lookout for three men identified by J. Edgar Hoover, F. B. I. Director, as expert German saboteurs associated with the eight Nazi saboteurs now on trial before a Military Commission. These men, trained in the German sabotage school and given orders from the Nazi High Command to come to the United States and destroy vital war industries, were identified by Hoover as Walter Kappe, alias Kappel, 37, a Lieutenant in the Intelligence Section of the German Army and an instructor in the sabotage school near Berlin; Joseph Schmidt, alias Paul Schmidt, alias Jerry Swenson, and Rheinhold Rudolph Barth, 35, all natives of Germany.

Government confiscation of 29 Italian and German ships, including the Odenwald, a German vessel caught in the Caribbean masquerading as an American ship, was announced by Leo T. Cowley, Alien Property Custodian. Although the Maritime Commission had requisitioned the ships some time ago, title had not previously passed to the U. S. Government.

The War Shipping Administration has taken over the steamship Victoria, an Argentine tanker, laid up in New York under an agreement which provided that in the event of war the ship—which formerly flew the American flag—could be taken over.

Europe: Beneš Warns of 'Foolish' Peace Terms

President Beneš of Czechoslovakia's exiled government, urging a second front in Europe in 1942, declared in London that the Germans will offer foolish, unacceptable peace terms to Britain, the United States and Russia by Oct. 15 if they do not score a decisive military success by that time.

London Munitions Workers Committee, claiming to represent 4,000 compatriots, bore a petition for opening of a second front to the residence of Prime Minister Churchill at 10 Downing Street. Jack Tanner, President of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, speaking at Blackpool to the International Metal Workers Federation, said: "Our future hangs upon the outcome of this year's action or inaction in the East."

Britain and the United States must undertake international regulation of production and distribution of essential raw materials after the war, Sir Stafford Cripps declared in London. [Page 1.]

Germany and Britain have guarantees of safe conduct for shipment of 15,000 tons of Canadian wheat monthly to hungry and subjugated Greece, Andre Michalopoulos, Greek Minister of Information in Washington, disclosed.

New England: Shoppers Exhaust Supplies of Beef

Beef shortage in Boston and New England grew acute today as week-end shoppers exhausted meager supplies. Pork prices rise. [Page 2.]

Prevention of "black markets" in gasoline in Massachusetts—sales of illegally hoarded fuel—was instituted by an OPA order requiring retail dealers to check their tanks as of July 21, the eve of the stricter rationing program [Page 5.]

National: More Enemy Aliens Taken by F. B. I.

Nine enemy aliens, including one who was questioned during investigations of the Black Tom dock explosion July 30, 1916, were rounded up in the New York metropolitan area by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

William Griffin, Editor-Publisher of the New York Enquirer, was placed under technical arrest at St. Clare's Hospital charged with conspiring to undermine the morale of America's armed forces. Another of the 28 persons so charged, Col. Eugene Nelson Sanctuary, was arrested and held in $5,000 bail for removal to Washington. A third New Yorker named in the Federal indictment, Majes Smythe, Executive of the Protestant War Veterans Association, is still being sought.

Americas: Continental Policy Hinted by Chile

President Rios of Chile said that his country, one of two American nations which still maintain diplomatic relations with the Axis, might change its foreign policy "if the interests of the American continent require it." [Page 1.]

Spruille Braden, United States Ambassador, praised Cuba for collaborating with the United States in the war effort and disclosed in Havana that both countries had agreed to establish a second aviation base in Cuba.

Asia: Moslem Head Opposes Civil Disobedience

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, urged Moslems to avoid participation in the civil disobedience movement proposed in All-India Congress circles. Mr. Jinnah said the League Executive Committee would meet soon to consider the "dangerous situation" threatened by the action.

Civil War has broken out in Arakan Province, Western Burma, between 400,000 pro-British Moslems and Burma supporters of the Japanese, the London News Chronicle reported from "somewhere in Burma." Fighting has been in progress for three weeks.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

More War Jobs For Bay State's Women Appear

One concern to need 600 while another wants 300; additional plants about ready to open.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Jobs for women are now beginning to open up by the wholesale in Massachusetts war industry, the United States Employment Service reported here today.

One concern will shortly need 600, and next Sunday will advertise for 300 as a starter on its expansion. The personnel department of another major plant said it was "up to its neck" hiring women every day.

These are typical women's jobs of a light manufacturing nature, in large part on light assembly work, in which the finger dexterity of the women excels the men.

"There will be plenty of women's jobs," forecast a government official today. "Right now they are opening up more and more. Plants that have been building are getting ready to operate, and plant expansions are being completed.

"Within the next few weeks probably more than 1,000 women will be placed about Boston. The preferred age is between 18 and 35.

Absorbing Women

"While war industry will absorb a great many women, actual instances of women taking men's jobs are rare, but they may develop. Job simplification and job dilution are broadening the possibilities."

One of the biggest employers of women in Massachusetts reported today having 2,200 women and 3,000 men at work in one of its plants. The opening of a new building led to the employment of 200 women and another building soon in use will take 200 more.

However, as yet women are replacing men on men's jobs to a very small extent. One of the biggest plants in New England, which has added thousands of men, said today that it was taking on no more women. Its work for the most part is of the heavier type for which men are better adapted. It always has and still employs a number of women on the lighter operations.

Also, despite the increasing openings for women, New England will apparently provide fewer jobs on the whole than some other sections, where they are crowding into big airplane factories.

This was agreed today by some of the leading personnel men and government officials.

Airplane Work

The nature of industry makes the difference. In the great airplane factories of California and other States, there is a vast amount of light work to be done putting panels on airplane bodies. Very thin sheets of steel are used. It is not a heavy job. This and similar work makes a huge demand for women. There are no airplane job plants of similar size in this region.

Also in California, it is pointed out, the war has brought a rapid expansion of industry in a non-

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Policy indicates no war except under attack; doubts U. S. ability to send supplies.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, July 25 (AP)—The shape of Argentine foreign policy, as illuminated by recent events including last week's closed session of the Chamber of Deputies in Buenos Aires, was authoritatively said to offer scant prospect of future concessions by Argentina in favor of the United Nations' cause.

This conclusion was drawn by informed sources here who insisted on anonymity but who speak with knowledge of what occurred in last week's session, when the Argentine Chamber interpellated Argentine Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, behind closed doors and with no stenographers present.

The general impression is one of a government whose attitude toward the war and the obligations it contracted at the conference of American Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro last January is deeply conditioned by suspicion of and resentment toward the United States.

The broad lines of Argentine policy, as traced by these informants, are as follows:

Attack Only War Cause

First—

Argentina will not go to war unless directly attacked and won't take any step considered likely to lead to war. In its interpretation of what constitutes "direct attack," the Argentine Government is prepared to overlook such "mistakes" as the German submarine torpedoings of the Argentina merchant ships Uruguay, Victoria and Rio Tercero.

President Castillo himself is represented as believing none of the belligerents can claim to be fighting for idealistic objectives and that Argentina can get along for five years without aid from either the United States or Great Britain.

Argentina is convinced its view is shared in large measure by Chile, that Chile's future companionship in isolation is assured. There is reason also to believe the government is impressed by reports of its military attaches abroad stressing Axis war successes.

It is pointed out in circles sympathetic to the United Nations, however, that it is not surprising that Argentina attaches tend to favor the Axis prospects since the majority of them are assigned to Axis or Axis-dominated territory.

Obligation Modified

Second—

In the opinion of those familiar with the government tendencies, Argentina will not sever relations with the Axis. The Government considers this would be a step toward war. It believes its obliga-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Farm Bloc in Congress wins on plan to use crop-forest products to make rubber.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—While second-front talk continued fair and warmer in Washington and London, a major home-front battle was in progress here today on three major issues of the war.

The issues are:

Will there be tires for all needed transportation?

Will there be steel for all needed ships and planes?

Will there be controls to check inflation at all needed points?

On all of these issues the present prognostication is warm but not fair.

Congress, the War Production Board, and President Roosevelt are all current participants in the effort to settle these three paramount domestic wartime problems, but latest developments do not dispel the controversy and confusion which surround not only the policies which must ultimately be agreed upon but the facts on which the policies must rest.

In the latest act the scene is set as follows:

Rubber—With the passage by the House, through a Farm Bloc-controlled vote of 104-18, of the Senate bill creating a new rubber agency independent of the War Production Board to make synthetic rubber out of alcohol drawn from farm and forest products, President Roosevelt is faced with the unpalatable prospect of either repudiating the WPB or risking an overriding of his veto of the measure.

Donald M. Nelson, production chief, had testified that the Senate's proposed separate rubber board would dangerously divide war production responsibility. He was supported in his position by warnings from the White House and also from the War Department.

Supporters of the bill in both Houses said that they frankly anticipated a presidential veto, but the likelihood of such a veto is diminished by the strong support which the bill received in Congress. The powerful Farm Bloc gave the measure its solid backing and one of its spokesmen declared that "the people want this bill because the Government's rubber program has failed."

Meanwhile War Production Board officials took action to step up the present 800,000-ton synthetic rubber program another 70,000 tons in order to provide additional tires for civilian use. This step results from a new short-cut process developed by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

This new process will make possible the production of 130,000 tons of butyl rubber in plants

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

By a Staff Artist

Action in New Guinea

Black arrow indicates Gona-Buna area of Papuan Peninsula where Allied dive bombers have raised havoc with newly landed Japanese invasion forces. Buna controls the only passable trail across mountainous and jungle-infested New Guinea to the Allied base at Port Moresby. The blackened areas represent sections now under Japanese control.

Japan Nearer to Allies In New Guinea Drive

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, July 24, Delayed—After four months of land inactivity in New Guinea the Japanese struck suddenly and swiftly against Buna, 120 miles in a direct line from Port Moresby.

This new invasion toward Buna was carried out by a fairly strong naval and military force, transports being protected by cruisers, destroyers, and mine sweepers and being watched over by fighter escorts from Lae and Salamaua.

The invasion fleet was only discovered by United Nations reconnaissance late Tuesday afternoon. It was attacked that evening and one transport received a direct hit.

Withstood Allied Attacks

By the next morning landing operations were well underway and continued in spite of Allied aerial counterattacks which succeeded in scoring hits on another transport and one landing barge and inflicting severe losses on disembarking enemy troops.

The fierce day-long Allied aerial attacks were continued; dive bombers joining in with medium bombers and fighters.

The attacks were heavy and considerable amount of damage was done to land installations, buildings, barges, and troops on the ground, and one transport, the third to be hit and sunk since the action began.

[Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters disclosed today that 45,000 pounds of explosives and incendiaries were dropped on the Buna-Gona area on Friday.]

But the fact still remains that the Japanese have carried out successful occupation of a strategic point on the north Papuan coast, many miles nearer to Port Moresby than either Lae or Salamaua.

Buna itself is insignificant, consisting of few palm-leafed huts and the remains of what was once a tiny Government station.

Its importance lies in the fact that it is the terminal of a track leading directly across the Mountains to Port Moresby.

It is one of the few tracks in this sea of impenetrable jungle, and although it cannot carry wheeled traffic it is a means of comparative quick movement between the Papuan north and south coasts.

This track winds through a gorge that cuts deeply into the 13,000-foot Owen Stanley range and provides a quicker and safer corridor for fighter and bomber aircraft than over the towering peaks of the formidable mountains that divide Papua and New Guinea into two distinct parts.

Protection of Bases

It is estimated that the Japanese have landed between 1,500 and 2,500 men, a not inconsiderable force for this jungle warfare. There is, however, every indication that it is not a move in a major offensive against Port Moresby.

The whole operation seemed to be aimed at building up protection for the two important air bases of Lae and Salamaua, and thus forestalling any Allied counter drive against them.

This action proves once again that the Japanese still have the initiative in these parts.

Buna apart from being protection for Lae and Salamaua can become a third thorn in the side of Port Moresby. As soon as the Japanese can make and maintain an airfield at Buna Japanese fighters will be able to use a shorter and safer route by Hell Fire Gap. They will also be able to make it more difficult for the Allies to use the same gap.

Soviet denies Rostov has fallen; American bombers helping in defense of Caucasus.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

A guarded Russian dispatch admits that the Germans have reached the "Middle Don sector." Evidently the area referred to is in the big elbow formed by the river just west of Stalingrad. The Don in its bend eastward approaches to a point about 45 miles from the great munitions and industrial center.

The Russians also admit that a Nazi bridgehead has been established across the lower Don in the Tsimlyansk area, but they insist they are still in possession of Rostov. London sources say the German claim to have captured the City is premature although they admit that attacking troops are probably in the outskirts and possibly in the streets.

The Russian Army newspaper Red Star sounded a clarion call to the nation today to resist to the last man, repeating Lenin's words to the armed forces in the civil war: "Fight to the last, comrades. Keep on for every inch of land. Be firm until the end."

American Douglas bombing planes evidently are helping to pace the Russian defenses in the Don-Donets area. A Russian announcement said United states planes were pounding German armored columns.

It is still too early to determine the significance of the new German advances. Although Berlin seeks to give the impression that considerable numbers of Russian troops are encircled in the Don sector there is nothing to indicate that this is so. Nor is there any reason to believe that a major break has been made in Marshal Timoshenko's lines. Instead, it still appears that Marshal Timoshenko is falling back slowly to previously prepared positions.

The Germans, it would seem, now are faced with two alternatives: To cross the Don wherever possible and drive toward the Caucasus with multiple columns, or to make one big push eastward to cut the Moscow-Stalingrad railway and halt Volga River traffic. The former course would be adopted if the immediate German objective was to seize Russian oil at once; the latter if the plan was simply to cut off Russia from its main oil supplies. London military experts appear to believe the latter is the more probable intention.

Russian counterattacks are increasing in intensity in the Voronezh area and new Soviet tank thrusts are reported on the Bryansk Front.

Meanwhile, at the Egyptian end of the Euro-African Front, El Alamein land operations remain more or less static, but the combined British-United States Air Force continues to strike heavy blows. Damaging raids were carried out on Axis airfields and supply bases.

Battle in Russia:

U. S. Bombers Aid In Caucasus Defense

Moscow dispatches on developments in Russia said United States bombers, which were taking part in the defense of the Caucasus, were swift twin-engined Douglas bombers. Presumably the planes were flown by the Russians, although the dispatches did not specifically say so.

The point on the Middle Don which the German vanguards reached, was not specified in Moscow advices. The Russian dispatches, however, said the Germans had broken through one sector of the front in the region of Rostov.

The Army newspaper Red Star

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Fore River Yard Launches Destroyer U. S. S. Champlin

QUINCY, Mass., July 25 (AP)—The U. S. S. Champlin, one of four destroyers built this year at the Fore River shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company, was launched today.

Mrs. Adelaide Champlin Brendel, of Buffalo, N. Y., great-granddaughter of Capt. Stephen Champlin, naval hero of the War of 1812 after whom the ship was named, christened the vessel at ceremonies attended by naval officers attached to the yard and a large group of workmen.

Capt. H. T. Smith, superintendent of the yard; Commander Howard Magruder, naval attache at Fore River, and William H. Collins, general manager of the yard, represented the Navy and the Bethlehem Company at the launching.

Captain Champlin, a native of Kingston, R. I., appointed a sailing master on May 22, 1812, at the age of 23, is credited with firing the first and last shots against the British at the Battle of Lake Erie.

He fired the first shot as commander of the Scorpion and the last in capturing the British warship Little Belt.

After that engagement he was placed in command of the captured vessels, the Queen Charlotte and the Detroit.

In the spring of 1814, Captain Champlin commanded the Tigress and participated in the blockading of Mackinac, cruising Lake Huron for several months and cutting off supplies to the British garrison.

Surprised by a superior force sent out from Mackinac on the night of Sept. 3, 1814, he was wounded seriously and taken prisoner. He was held for 38 days at Mackinac before being paroled.

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Weather Predictions

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

July Jaunters Explore the Seacoast

By a Staff Photographer

"Crabs Have Many Legs—Starfish Manage With Five!"

Members of the July Jaunters' Club of the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, will soon be learning things about the animals and plants which inhabit the New England Coast. Taking as their theme next week "Between the Tides," Club members are looking forward to an all-day trip to the seashore, where they may gather specimens of sea life. Here, in a preview, we see, in the foreground, Peggy Hines and David Lyons, both of West Roxbury. In the background are John Cavanaugh and Barbara Himmelman, both of Jamaica Plain. All are studying specimens they have found among the rocks at Nahant Beach. Registration for this final week of the July Jaunters' Club opens Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock at the Museum, Jamaica Plain. Besides the all-day trip to the shore, there will be another all-day trip to the Harvard Museum, plus many happy hours at Club headquarters.

Cripps Asks Postwar Steps For a Better World Economy

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, told British research scientists today that the United Nations "must at the end of the war undertake international regulation of the production and distribution of the essential raw materials."

"We must turn our machinery of economic warfare into one of economic welfare," Sir Stafford said in an address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Quoting passages from addresses of President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull and other United States officials and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Sir Stafford added his own views to the diagram for a postwar world.

The meeting which Sir Stafford addressed was discussing the clause of the Atlantic Charter guaranteeing all nations free access to the world's raw materials.

Referring especially to Mr. Roosevelt's speeches, Sir Stafford said, "It is encouraging to realize there is such a body of leaders in America with whom we shall willingly co-operate along paths which they indicate.

"If we were to drop back into the old competitive struggle between nations or between corporations in the attempt to win national monopolies of world resources then no planning could succeed," Sir Stafford declared.

"We have today reached a degree of co-operation between united nations in the use of raw material resources and employment of finished products greater than has ever been reached before in the history of the world."

Observing that "selfish and national interests" thus have been overridden, Sir Stafford argued that the same co-operation and co-ordination are no less vital to peacetime civilization.

Sir Stafford said that while Britain's first duty is to its own people, technological efficiency now provides enough of the world's goods for all people, and "neither we nor any other nation must attempt to erect ourselves, as Hitler is striving to do with Germany, into a privileged people living upon the labor and efforts of others."

"It is against this conception that we are fighting today," he added.

Shortage of Beef and Pork Continues in City and Suburban Markets

No Apparent Prospects Of Meat Relief for Weeks

Two items in the "makings" of Greater Boston's Sunday dinners —beef and pork—continued to be scarce today in city and suburban markets with no apparent prospects of relieving the shortage for a month or six weeks at least.

Meat trade officials looked Washingtonward in an effort to augment a flow back to the Northeast which has dwindled to about 10 per cent of the usual deliveries.

Boston wholesalers, for instance, are planning to meet with Office of Price Administration officials in Washington on Monday to present several proposals to halt shortages.

George J. Cronin, State Purchasing Agent, requested Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, for permission to purchase beef for the 47,000 inmates and employees of state institutions at prices greater than the ceiling price set by the OPA, a procedure, for instance, which is permitted by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

At the same time Mr Cronin declared that non-producing cows from milk herds at state institutions may be weeded out and slaughtered in order to relieve the state's situation.

The American Meat Institute also announced from its Chicago headquarters that it was planning regional meetings of packers during which the price ceiling problem as it applies to the industry will be discussed.

In Washington Department of Agriculture and OPA officials also conferred to work out a program to aid meat dealers who have made purchases at uncontrolled prices but who must sell their product at established ceiling prices.

In at least one quarter, however, was opinion that no shortages existed at all. Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Grocers and Provision Dealers Association, termed the situation "ridiculous."

"Lend-Lease purchases and so-called shortruns could never bring about the terrific drop in the amount of beef available for this market," he said.

"The retail grocers and meat dealers of Massachusetts have enough troubles on their hands now explaining to their customers shortage of hundreds of items normally carried, without the additional burden of explaining a shortage of a commodity that is being produced on a record scale in our own country," Mr. McCabe said.

One serious aspect of the shortage noted by Boston marketing officials was that about 10,000 butchers and handlers are threatened with unemployment. Many of the men in this business are chiefly 50 years of age and over who have been in the business all their lives and who have no prospects for jobs in other lines. Some have already been forced out of their jobs and many more may be out of work, officials said, if the shortage continued.

Wide World

Buckets of Bullets for Allied Guns

Buckets of bullets, millions of them, destined for wartime use against the Axis. This plant, typical of many others throughout the land, has converted from peacetime industry to the making of bullets. Replacing the men who are needed most on active fighting fronts are the women workers, ready to step in at any time . . . on practically any job. This worker in an arms plant holds to her housewife's custom of wearing an apron.

War Workers Reach 45 P. C. In June Total

War workers compose 45 per cent of the 482,126 employees employed in 2,036 representative Massachusetts manufacturing plants, according to a June survey made public today by the State Department of Labor and Industries.

Total employment was 4 per cent higher in June than the same month last year, while showing a less-than-average-seasonal decline of 0.3 per cent from May to June.

The amount paid in wages was 24.1 per cent greater than that paid a year before and the average weekly earnings was $35.05 — greater than at any time since the monthly surveys were undertaken in 1922. Average weekly earnings had risen $6.75 over those of June, 1941.

Of the establishments surveyed, 29.4 per cent were wholly engaged in war contracts. The principal industries employing workers on war contracts were woolen and worsted goods; electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; shipbuilding; machine and small-working tools; foundry and machine shop products; and cotton goods.

Lewis' Effort Among Farmers Declared as Not Catching Hold

John L. Lewis' efforts to organize the dairy farmers of the East into labor unions is not catching hold, according to J. C. Thompson, Executive Secretary of the Agricultural Council of New England.

On his first visit to Boston in behalf of the big new farm organization of this region, Mr. Thompson declared that the Lewis campaign in New York State was proving a failure and had gotten off to a very poor start in New England.

The novel venture of a labor leader into agriculture which Mr. Lewis has undertaken is being carried on through the dairy farmers' division of District 50 of the United Mine Workers. Mr. Lewis is President of the U. M. W. His dairy farmer drive in the East has concentrated on New York.

"While in Ithaca, N. Y., last week, I learned that the United Mine Workers were being held to a standstill in that State in their plan of signing up the dairy farmers," Mr. Thompson said.

Counterattack

"The farmers there have initiated a counterattack by setting up a new farm organization called the 'Free Farmers, Inc.'

"This corresponds to the Agricultural Council of New England in so far as their primary purpose of resisting Mr. Lewis' invasion of agriculture is the same.

"New England dairy farmers are not going to be enticed into Mr. Lewis' District 50 of the United Mine Workers, if results obtained by their organizers is any criterion. I attended the District 50 meeting in Pittsfield, Mass., last week and from the group of 15 qualified dairy farmers in the room, not a single one voiced approval of the speech of J. L. Harring of the United Mine Workers. On the other hand, several men took exception to statements made. The speaker must have been disappointed in the reception he received.

Farmers Independent

"Why should farmers be interested in joining District 50 of the United Mine Workers? What can Mr. Lewis and his men do for them that they can't do for themselves through farmer-owned and farmer-controlled organizations?

"The New England farmers whom I know are not interested in signing away their individual right to carry on their own business. These farmers, individually and through the Agricultural Council, will vigorously oppose the plan that they should authorize District 50 to be their bargaining agent in all matters pertaining to the price of milk and the conditions of its sale.

"That is all that has been presented to date by the Lewis group, and the New England farmer is too smart to be taken over that way.

"It appears from reports in other areas that Mr. Lewis is not interested in the welfare of the dairymen, but plans to use the dairy industry as a stepping stone to gain control of the entire food production industry. They have been defeated at every turn in the East, but we may expect some changes in tactics because this group will not give up easily."

Mr. Thompson came to Boston from Windsor, Vt., where the headquarters of the Agricultural Council are located.

By a Staff Photographer

J. C. Thompson

Executive Secretary of Agricultural Council of New England, reports John L. Lewis's efforts to organize dairy farmers in the East have hit snags.

New Hampshire Crafts Fair To Open in Plymouth Aug. 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 25—The ninth annual craftsman's fair, sponsored by the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts, will be held from Aug. 3 to 8 at Holderness School, Plymouth, it was announced here today.

Arrangements have been made to have a common carrier meet the trains and busses to carry people to the school grounds about a mile from the station.

Craft films will be shown on evenings for fair visitors. At all times during the week there will be demonstrations in jewelry making, needlework, rug hooking, stenciling, metal work, weaving, woodcarving, blacksmithing, woodworking, spinning and pottery.

Definite events scheduled are a meeting of weavers on the morning of Aug. 4, the Saffron and Needlework Society on Aug. 5, rug-hooking group on Aug. 6, and a general meeting on Aug. 7 to plan for a handicraft show in Boston Garden Oct. 6 to 10.

New War Jobs For Bay State Women Open

Continued from Page 1

industrial area. In contrast, New England is as old an industrial region as there is in the country. The percentage of women already employed in manufacturing here was probably the highest, observers noted.

This week it was indicated that only 50,000 new women would be worked into war industry in New England during the next 10 months, out of 250,000 new workers all told. The figures came from John F. Hardy, Regional Director of the Social Security Board. This is at about the same ratio of one to four as women were normally engaged in industry here.

Evidently there will be some disappointments of women not able to hook up with the new openings, for war industry's demands are spotty. Plants which have much light work to do will call for women, but these are located here and there. When the labor shortage becomes so acute that hiring of women for men's work is prevalent, then the opportunities for women will become more general.

Textile Workers Plan a Benefit

FRANKLIN, Mass., July 25 (AP)—Four hundred textile workers planned a benefit for today, working an extra half-day with the wages for time and a half going to Navy Relief and USO.

The contribution was expected to be about $1,800. The workers were in mills of the American Felt Company and the Franklin Yarn Company.

Lasters Walk Out At Millis Plant

MILLIS, Mass., July 25 (AP)—A walkout of 40 lasters seeking a higher pay scale threatened today to close down the Joseph M. Herman Shoe Company, which employs 800 persons on war work.

The lasters, members of the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen, independent union, seeking a scale near that paid in Brockton—about 57 cents a case. They now receive 40 cents a case.

Movie House Opens in Colon For First Run U. S. Pictures

Foreign Trade Flashes

A new modernly equipped theater has been opened in Panama's second city—Colon—and will exhibit first run United States pictures, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the regional office of the United States Department of Commerce, at Boston.

Seating capacity of the new theater is the largest in Colon. Sound and projector equipment were supplied by United States manufacturers, and air-conditioning equipment is to be installed. Increase in attendance at motion picture theaters in Colon is said to be due to increased military personnel in the Canal Zone. Special rates are quoted soldiers and sailors.

Sole Leather

Allotment of sole leather to Swedish shoe factories and leather dealers is holding at 60 per cent of their average consumption during 1937-39.

Jamaica Disturbed

With the stringent shipping situation causing a decline in arrivals of essential foods and dry goods at Jamaican ports, the merchants are showing concern over the immediate business outlook. Another factor is the reduced employment at the American base as the work nears completion. Labor disturbances have become more frequent recently with demands for increased wages to meet the higher living costs.

Iranian Carpets

Demand for Iranian carpets in the first quarter of this year caused the number of looms to increase by about 1900 to a total of 11,400. Accumulated stocks have been mostly absorbed.

Swedish Herring

Wholesale trade in fresh herring has been taken over by the Government of Sweden in order to effect increased salting of fresh fish against a possible shortage of other foodstuffs such as meat during the coming winter. Only small fresh herring which cannot be used for salting will be made available for fresh consumption. The salting will be arranged by the Government Food Commission.

Pita Fiber

Production of pita fiber is receiving consideration in Colombia where there are large growths of the plant which requires no cultivation. It is likely to be used in making up the deficiency in sisal or Manila fiber. Previous attempts to commercialize pita fiber were not too successful due to inaccessibility of the wild growth.

New Zealand

A Defense Construction Council has been set up in New Zealand to "ensure absolute priority for defense works over all activities, State or civil." Special attention is to be given to speedy aerodrome construction and the collection, and improvisation of machinery. Normal hours of work have been increased from 50 to 54 a week, with shifts to be worked as required. Wages will be on a basis of a 50-hour week, with time and a half for overtime. No overtime will be paid on a holiday or Sunday. Each worker will be paid a minimum of $17.12 a week, except for any week he is avoidably absent. For country work, unless board and lodging is provided, an allowance of $4.89 a week will be paid.

Cuban Labor

New minimum wages for Cuban labor have been set up, following increased cost of living, which is said in some quarters to be up 60 per cent, over the start of 1941. A minimum wage of $1.50 an eight hour day has been set in cities, and $1.30 for labor in the country.

Farmer Turned Scrap Salvage Man Pulls Cars From Lake, Averaging $15

CHICAGO, July 25 (AP)—A Shawano County, Wis., farmer turned scrap salvage man was pulling junked automobiles from a mountain of 500 of them submerged in a small lake at the rate of one every half hour.

The story of the salvage operation was told by Eugene L. Dunn, head of the WPB auto graveyard division in Chicago.

Albert Radtke, an automobile dealer, had been selling about 200 new cars a year for the last 15 years. He stripped some of the trade-in cars and each winter towed them on the ice to the center of a 400-foot nameless lake near Zachow, Wis. When the thaws came the cars sank to the bottom of the lake.

N. L. Sherer, field representative of the graveyard division from Milwaukee, heard of the cache of scrap and helped arrange its recovery for war use.

A Mattoon, Wis., farmer, Philip Whitman, undertook the work and Thursday, the first day of operation, he pulled out 15 cars. Mr. Whitman set up a 52-foot pole on one side of the lake and strung a cable from it to a winch on the other side. He operates a grappling hook attached to the cable with a tractor.

Mr. Whitman pays Mr. Radtke $1.50 a car for the privilege of salvaging them. He sells them as scrap at an average of $15 a car.

PM Editor Volunteers For Service in Army

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—Ralph Ingersoll, editor of PM, who accused his draft board of classifying him in 1A because board members didn't like his newspaper, has offered his services to the Army.

The World War veteran whose classification was appealed by PM's owner, Marshall Field, filled out enlistment papers yesterday, took his physical test, and returned home with instructions to report today to learn when, or if, he must appear for induction.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Concert at the Gardner Museum by Margret Kurkjian, pianist; Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist; and Paul Breger, accompanist. Selections will be played from Mendelssohn, Chopin, and others. Open free to the public at 3 p. m.

Illustrated lecture entitled, "Eighteenth Century American Arts, their Meaning in Our Present Day Struggle," by Martin Karolik, donor of the Karolik Collection of the Museum of Fine Arts. Mr. Karolik will emphasize a fundamental aspect of our eighteenth century culture as part of the American democracy we are now struggling to uphold. He will illustrate his talk with slides showing the four Copley portraits and other items in the Karolik collection. At the Museum of Fine Arts, 4:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Premature Jail Release Details To Become Public

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 25 (AP)—Details of the allegedly premature release of 10 prisoners from the Fairfield County jail, aired in secret during the past three days, will become public next week when State Referee Frederick M. Peasley, who has been hearing testimony as a one-man grand jury, files his report and recommendations with the Superior Court.

Mr. Peasley, a retired Superior Court judge, called an indefinite recess in the investigation after hearing the last of 27 witnesses yesterday, and planned to begin work on his report immediately.

County Sheriff Edward Platt, the last witness, expressed a conviction that Mr. Peasley was in possession of all the facts.

The sheriff would not discuss his testimony, but he told newsmen: "I believe we have shaken out everything there is. I don't believe there is any more."

Mr. Platt did some of the shaking out himself when he announced on Thursday, in the midst of the inquiry, that he had uncovered nine cases in which he believed men were released from jail before their terms were up. Eight were members of a Bridgeport lottery ring who had been sentenced to three months for conspiracy, and the ninth was a New Havener serving a year on a morals charge.

When the investigation started on Wednesday it concerned only the case of Thomas J. Genova, who had been found at his job at the Remington Arms Company plant before July 16 when his three-months sentence on a breach of the peace charge expired.

Since this development, Genova and Patsy Dipietro, a jail keeper, have been served with warrants charging perjury, and Mr. Platt has dismissed Mr. Dipietro and Deputy Jailer William A. Tamburri from their positions at the jail.

Invoking for the first time a 1941 State law permitting such investigations, State's Attorney Lorin W. Willis asked the Superior Court to institute a one-man grand jury inquiry because, he told reporters, "I have no power to compel witnesses to talk to me."

General and Two Others Killed in Plane Crash

WAYNESBORO, Tenn., July 25 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Frank C. Mahin, commander of the 33d Division at Camp Forrest, Tenn., and a veteran of 32 years' Army service, was killed with two Army fliers in the crash of an observation plane near here yesterday.

Killed with General Mahin were Second Lieut. Robert F. Turk of Wichita, Kan., and Sergeant John Camerford, whose mother lives in Alamo, Texas.

Newport Airman in Crash

NEW DELHI, India, July 24 (Delayed) (AP)—Capt. Howard M. Lammers of Newport, R. I., United States naval liaison officer at Colombo, Ceylon, was killed today in the crash of an RAF plane. The United States Commission here was informed the plane struck a hill upon flying out of a cloud formation. Captain Lammers had served in Colombo 18 months.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

WARM | SHOWERS | RAIN | COLD

Boston and Vicinity: Scattered showers today with continued moderate temperatures and gentle winds.

Massachusetts and Southwestern Maine: Scattered showers today with little change in temperature.

Vermont: Scattered showers and slightly cooler today.

Remaining New England States: Scattered showers and little change in temperature today.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:54 p. m.; height 11.1 feet.
Sunday, 10:33 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 10:51 p. m.; height 11.5 feet.
Monday, 11:27 a. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 9:45 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 8:41 p. m.

Worcester Fails To Have Single Speed Arrest

WORCESTER, Mass., July 25 (AP)—The gasoline shortage did this, too. Yesterday, for the first time in four years no motorist was summoned for a speeding violation in this city.

Four years ago the city began a "no-fix" anti-speed campaign which cut the accident rate in half, but during which 18,080 drivers paid fines, an average of more than 10 a day.

The number of summons has been dropping since the first gasoline troubles, in May.

Vermont Meeting Of Legionnaires

RUTLAND, Vt., July 25 (AP)—Vermont American Legionnaires were urged by Gov. William H. Wills yesterday to "forget picnics and go all out in the war effort" as they opened their twenty-fourth annual convention.

Brig-Gen. James A. Drain, assistant to Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, also addressed the convention, declaring it was imperative that every American do his best—"which will be good enough."

Today both the Legion and its Auxiliary will elect officers. In addition the convention will vote on several resolutions which are being prepared in committee.

MONDAY! Store Opens at 8:30

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MONDAY — Main and Men's Store open at 8:30. Basement at 9:30 as usual.
TUESDAY — Entire Store open at 9:30. Closing as usual at 5 P. M.
WEDNESDAY — Entire Store open at 9:30. Closing as usual at 5 P. M.
THURSDAY — Main and Men's Store open at 11. Basement at 9:30 as usual.

In fairness to all, no exchanges, no refunds—no mail or phone orders.

Also Starting Monday—August Sales of Furs, Women's, Misses', Juniors' Fur-trimmed Coats, Suits, Linens.

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*Name on request.

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You'll need plenty of these fine quality, well made, absorbent towels for extra guests and for swimming parties. All white or white with gold, green, blue, red, coral and lavender striped borders. Third floor.

Size 22x44, $5.75 dozen. Size 16x28, $3.25 dozen. Face Cloths, 12x12, $1.50 dozen.

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Electrical Union Pushes Plans to Declare Strike

By the Associated Press

An American Federation of Labor electricians' union continued today its threat to halt production July 28 in the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, Birmingham, Ala., and charged the National Labor Relations Board with "depriving us of our constitutional rights."

L. E. Brown, Executive Committeeman for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said the NLRB "has certified the electrical departments of various other plants in the Birmingham area, but has denied us that right."

The A. F. of L. group voted the walkout Friday, saying the company had refused to renew "its existing contract, which expires July 31, on grounds that the union had not been certified for collective bargaining by the NLRB.

Other labor news includes:

Paterson, N. J.: Three hundred employees of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation ceased work Friday in a wage dispute, and the head of an independent union warned of "a complete shutdown" if the company's present policy persists.

Amsterdam, N. Y.: More than 2,000 or 4,600 Mohawk Carpet Mills workers went on strike Friday, slowing up manufacture of duck cloth for Army and Navy orders.

Jack Rubenstein, State Director of the Textile Workers of America, said the strike was caused "primarily by the company's insistence on operating the two broadloom system" (one man to two looms).

Mr. Rubenstein claimed this violated an agreement between the union and company officials at the time of a walkout several weeks ago. Company officials claimed to know no reason for the walkout.

Grand Rapids, Mich.: The 13-day-old strike of the International Teamsters Union against Associated Truck Lines, Inc., of Grand Rapids ended July 24, Fred G. Timmer, Vice-President of the company, announced.

Mr. Timmer said employees had returned to work at all of the firm's 20 terminals. About 400 drivers and warehousemen were idle during the dispute, which arose over interpretation of wages-and-hours provisions in the union's contract with the company.

The action followed an appeal by the War Labor Board, asking the union to end the strike and promising to consider the dispute when the men returned to work. The strike had been certified to the WLB July 22.

Michigan Builds Up Fund To Aid Postwar Jobless

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—What is probably a more or less common but highly significant adjustment in popular thinking about the whole war situation is illustrated pointedly in Michigan's experience with its unemployment compensation law in recent months.

Not so very long ago the State was looking anxiously to this compensation law as a stopgap means of "bailing out" what was expected to be an enormous load of workers thrown out of jobs during conversion of its auto factories from passenger-car to war production.

That volume of "conversion" unemployment never touched the heights expected, and the peak was passed some weeks ago. Today Michigan is regarding that unemployment-compensation machinery in the light of its usefulness in helping to cushion the postwar shock when, supposedly, there will be another period of unemployment as the conversion process is reversed.

It illustrates the passage from the stage of sometimes confused emergency action to a period of high, constant production, of comparative calm, a period when thinking turns inevitably not only to the winning of the war, but to the problems to come after the war.

Rightly or wrongly, this is the stage in which the nation generally today is believed to find itself. Whether there is too much confidence in our productive accomplishment, too much emphasis on the long-range view, it is, nevertheless, observers insist, a sign of high morale.

Whereas Michigan leaders had predicted a serious shortage in the State Compensation Fund by this time, with resulting suffering among the jobless workers thrown out on the streets, a current report from Henry Dattner, Commission Chairman, notes a balance available for benefits at the end of 1942 of "something in excess of $135,000,000, with the fund expected to grow for the duration of the war."

That merely indicates the way in which the law met the emergency, and the failure of the conversion unemployment crisis to rise to the point which had been anticipated. It reveals indirectly how quickly and how easily this auto industry, after it "got its bearings" and received some needed direction from Washington, was able to settle down to the job of all-out war production.

"It is extremely important," says Mr. Dattner, "that we build up a large reserve here in Michigan so that we may assure the payment of benefits to workers thrown out of employment during the postwar period and to individuals released from military service.

"This State undoubtedly will be hit as hard by unemployment in the postwar period as it was in the war-conversion days six months ago. We must and will be prepared for that unemployment with a reserve fund sufficiently large to care for Michigan's needs."

We had a letter the other day that for sheer humor, human-interest, and, yes—even plot—beats anything I've read about Rumford these many years! Here it is:

"I shall tell you a little story about Rumford Baking Powder. My mother was Scotch, and the most wonderful cook, our neighbors were very fond of her baked goods. Her cakes were a dream and when our friends would rave about them, Mother said: 'It isn't me, it's the baking powder.'

"However, one of our neighbors had a terrible habit of borrowing and two things she would borrow from us were coffee and baking powder. The first couple of times she borrowed and sent back the amount three or four days after, I naturally emptied them into our cans. Mother's cakes were a flop and Dad fussed about the coffee. So Mother came to the conclusion that Mrs. Jones was returning inferior stuff, so Mother said to me: 'Here is an empty Rumford tin and coffee can. When Mrs. Jones borrows again and returns, put it into these cans, and give it back to her when she borrows,'—which we did.

"She borrowed twice and when she returned it later, she said to Mother: 'You're using poor coffee and baking powder, aren't you, Mrs. Ellis?' 'Oh, no, the same kind, Mrs. Jones, why?' 'Well, my cakes aren't so good.' Mother said, 'Well, Mrs. Jones, just what do you buy?' and Mrs. Jones says: 'I use ——— brand, a tall can for 5 cents, and I get the green coffee bean and roast it.' So Mother told her what she did, told her she used Rumford and didn't like other brands, and when you, Mrs. Jones, returned what you borrowed, we put it in a different can and you borrowed your own purchase coffee as well.' Needless to say, for a long time Mrs. Jones borrowed elsewhere.

Good cooks have depended on Rumford for baking success for more than 80 years! Rumford is an all-phosphate baking powder—*contains no alum*... can never leave an unpleasant *bitter* taste, no matter how much you use!

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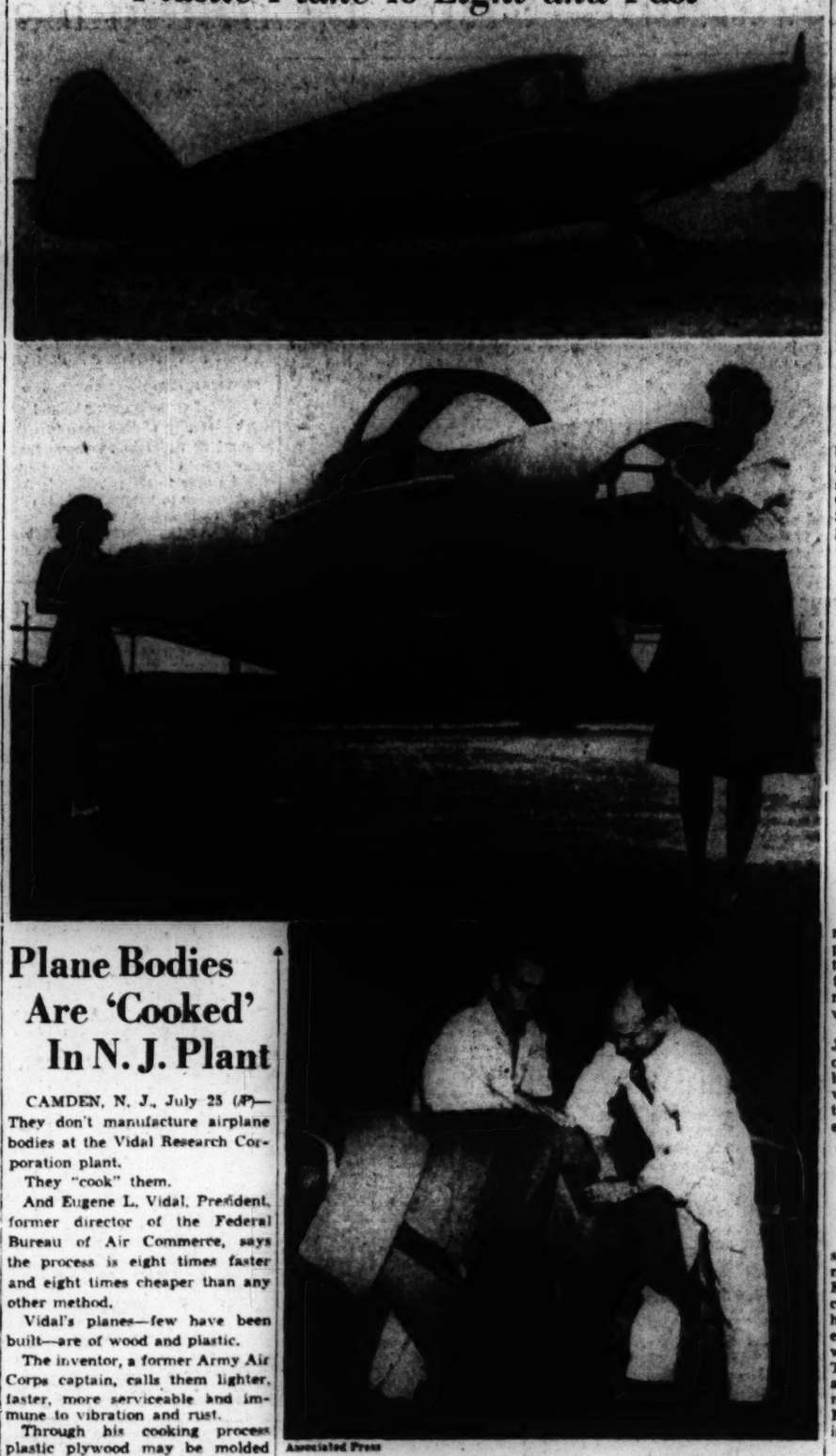

Associated Press

Girls Illustrate Lightness of Fuselage

Top: A pilot sits at the controls of a finished plastic plane and is all set to take the ship aloft. Center: These girls have no difficulty lifting an entire plane fuselage. The weight is between 54 and 57 pounds. Bottom: Workmen attach plastic to a mold of a plane fuselage, placing the grain of the various layers at a carefully determined angle to gain the maximum strength.

Plane Bodies Are 'Cooked' In N. J. Plant

CAMDEN, N. J., July 25 (AP)—They don't manufacture airplane bodies at the Vidal Research Corporation plant.

They "cook" them.

And Eugene L. Vidal, President, former director of the Federal Bureau of Air Commerce, says the process is eight times faster and eight times cheaper than any other method.

Vidal's planes—few have been built—are of wood and plastic.

The inventor, a former Army Air Corps captain, calls them lighter, faster, more serviceable and immune to vibration and rust.

Through his cooking process plastic plywood may be molded into any shape—even corkscrew.

Here is his company's explanation of how it's done:

"A solid wooden mold is made in the dimension of the fuselage. Slots are cut where the fuselage ribs will be. Into these slots are placed strips of plywood.

"The whole surface is then covered with thin layers of veneer, whether mahogany, spruce, gum or any desired wood, treated with thermo-setting glue.

"The form then is placed in a specially-designed bag and wheeled into a gressure tank, or cooker, which is like a huge baking oven.

"The air is drawn from the bag by pumps. The bag thus clamps inself onto the mold. Steam and air then are admitted into the oven. They exert an exact and complete pressure at every point of surface.

"Thus the plastic plywood is formed on the molds, and the heat seals all bonds. It is all done in one operation."

Mr. Vidal uses the same process to make a cheap, wooden auxiliary fuel tank—which a plane may drop when it is emptied.

AT-13 Tested

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—Successful test flights of the AT-13, the large training plane built entirely by plastic-bonded plywood by the Fairchild Company at Hagerstown, Md., have been reported by the War Department.

Vance Breese, test flight engineer, handled the plane on its first flights as Armand Thieblot, its designer, looked on.

The twin-engined plane, designed for bomber-crew training, is one of the Army Air Force's largest and fastest trainers. It has places for training bombardier, pilot, co-pilot, navigator-radioman, machine gunner and cameraman, and is equipped with all the instruments needed to permit the crew to simulate long-range bombing missions.

The only metal used in its construction is in the engine mounts and cowlings, and the tubular steel frames on which the bomb racks, bombsights, machine guns, controls and other heavy equipment rest. The remainder is built of plywood, fused with resin plastics under pressure in the Duramold process.

Horn-Blowing Recruits Sought Quickly by WAAC

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps needs girls who can blow their own horns.

Maj. A. M. Freeman, recruiting officer for the WAAC, issued a hurry--hurry call yesterday for young trombonists, cornet players and trumpeters as well as other musicians, to play in the WAAC band at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. He said candidates would be selected this week end and probably would be on their way to the fort within a few days.

Synthetic Rubber Seen Able To Fill Canada's Peace Needs

OTTAWA, July 25 (CP)—Canada's peacetime rubber requirements are likely to be supplied entirely from the synthetic-rubber development now under way, Munitions Minister C. D. Howe said July 22.

Mr. Howe said that ground has been broken for the $40,000,000 project being constructed near Sarnia, Ont., by the Polymer Corporation, Government firm organized to handle the synthetic-rubber program.

"I don't think we will ever go back to crude rubber," Mr. Howe said. "It looks as though we will be able to develop a purer and tougher article, and if we can keep the cost down, it will meet our peacetime needs."

In a return given in the House of Commons last week, Mr. Howe disclosed that two processes will be used to manufacture a total of about 40,000 tons a year. It was originally intended to use only a refinery gas base, but these plans have been changed and part of the production now will come from alcohol produced from grain by existing distilleries.

It is a combination of these two processes which Mr. Howe said he believes will provide a rubber better than crude.

While civilians may look forward to using this new-type rubber after the war, none will be available until then. Alan H. Williamson, Controller of Supplies in Mr. Howe's department, said in Montreal yesterday that not one ounce of synthetic rubber will be available for civilian requirements. Entire output of the plant will be required for direct war purposes.

Senate Advances Bill To Arm Home Guard

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Legislation authorizing the War Department to provide state and territorial home guards with arms, ammunition, clothing, and other equipment was approved today by the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Chairman Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, said Under-secretary of War Robert P. Patterson told the Committee the Department proposed to spend about $15,000,000 annually to supply State military forces with materials to enable them to meet internal security responsibilities for the duration of the war.

The Committee also reported favorably a bill giving the War Department authority over movements of vessels in coastal waters in areas adjacent to maneuver and target areas after approving an amendment to eliminate possibility of conflict with naval authority.

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Nationals Tell Of Treatment By Japanese

LOURENCO MARQUES, Portuguese East Africa, July 23. Delayed. (AP)—The first diplomatic transfer of nationals between the United States and Japan since the start of the Pacific war was completed here today when more than 1,100 North and South Americans boarded the Swedish liner Gripsholm to take the places vacated by Japanese diplomats and their families brought from America.

The Americans arrived here on the liners Conte Verde and Asama Maru.

The exchange was supervised by the Portuguese Foreign Office.

The North and South Americans brought with them from Japan and Japanese-occupied territories stories of their existence in the Orient under Japanese supervision. Some of these accounts told of hunger, cold, and threats.

[Four Associated Press correspondents arrived with the group. Following are portions of a composite story on conditions in Japan and Japanese-occupied territory written by the correspondents. Some parts of the story are omitted to conform with official requests from Washington that nothing be done which could interfere in the slightest with the welfare or repatriation of Americans still in Japanese-occupied territory. The correspondents are Max Hill, chief of the former Associated Press Bureau in Tokyo; Relman Morin, who was in Indo-China; Joseph Dynan, who was in Tokyo, and Vaughn Meisling, who was in Hong Kong at its capitulation.]

Some of the returning American nationals reported that some prisoners were threatened with the guillotine by Japanese authorities seeking to obtain admissions of guilt from men charged with espionage.

There were no known cases in Japan of physical abuse of women or children among the prisoners, but some men were told their wives and children would be made to suffer if they did not confess to espionage charges.

[These reports are those of individuals and have not yet been brought to the official attention of the United States Government.]

There was a general food shortage in Hong Kong. In the northern areas of the Japanese Empire, internees suffered from cold during the winter. Those held in Korea and Manchukuo endured unheated cells and houses with temperatures below zero. There were no reports of deaths among American prisoners from mistreatment, but a number of British nationals committed suicide in prison.

A score of American priests, captured in Hong Kong on Christmas Day, said they were marched to a ravine for execution, then reprieved at the last moment. They were held in a garage for three days, tied in groups with insufficient water and food.

A dispatch received by the United Press in New York from its Robert Bellaire told how he and Joseph Dynan of the Associated Press had been beaten and choked by the Japanese when they refused to write certain statements.

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1939

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Hoover of the F. B. I. Greeted By Roosevelt on Anniversary

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt today congratulated J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on his 25 years with the Department of Justice and said that his service to the nation had been "conspicuous in efficiency, in effectiveness and in results."

Starting as a clerk in the Library of Congress, Mr. Hoover later joined the Department of Justice and after a few years was appointed to the unit which Mr. Roosevelt said he brought to the "forefront among all the law enforcement agencies of the world."

The President's congratulations were in a letter of greeting on the occasion of the graduation of the nineteenth class of the FBI National Police Academy, founded by Mr. Hoover in 1935.

The President's letter follows:

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I extend to you my personal message of greetings on this day which marks the occasion of the graduation of the nineteenth class of the F. B. I. National Police Academy. During my administration I have witnessed the establishment by you of the National Police Academy as an integral part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Under your direction and inspiration this Academy has made an important contribution to the police of the nation. You have trained the teachers who have carried the benefits of your training to more than 100,000 American police officers.

This month, I am advised, marks the seventh anniversary of the founding of the F. B. I. National Police Academy. When I issued the directive of Sept. 6, 1939, designating the F. B. I. as the co-ordinating agency in the field of counterespionage, counter sabotage and in other fields opposed to subversive and "fifth-column" activities, the F. B. I. and the police of the nation were ready for prompt action. The F. B. I. and local, county and state law enforcement agencies have joined in an effective and successful undertaking in maintaining our internal security against enemy agents. While our military, naval and air forces are engaging the enemy wherever they may be found, the F. B. I. and its co-operating agencies are finding the enemies within our gates who seek to destroy our liberty and our freedom. This work, which the men and women of the F. B. I. are doing is vitally essential to our war effort in order to insure our victory.

I wish to add my personal congratulations to you, since tomorrow, July 28, 1942, marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of your official services with the United States Department of Justice. Your leadership, foresight and direction have brought the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the forefront among all the law enforcement agencies of the world. Your services to our citizens and to our nation have been conspicuous in efficiency, in effectiveness and in results. I am sure that all our people have just cause to be grateful to you for your fine work and splendid leadership both in peacetime and in war.

Very sincerely yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt

Blueprints for Manufacturers

The United States Department of Commerce suggests it is essential that each manufacturer of war goods have a blueprint of exactly what he will do immediately following the war.

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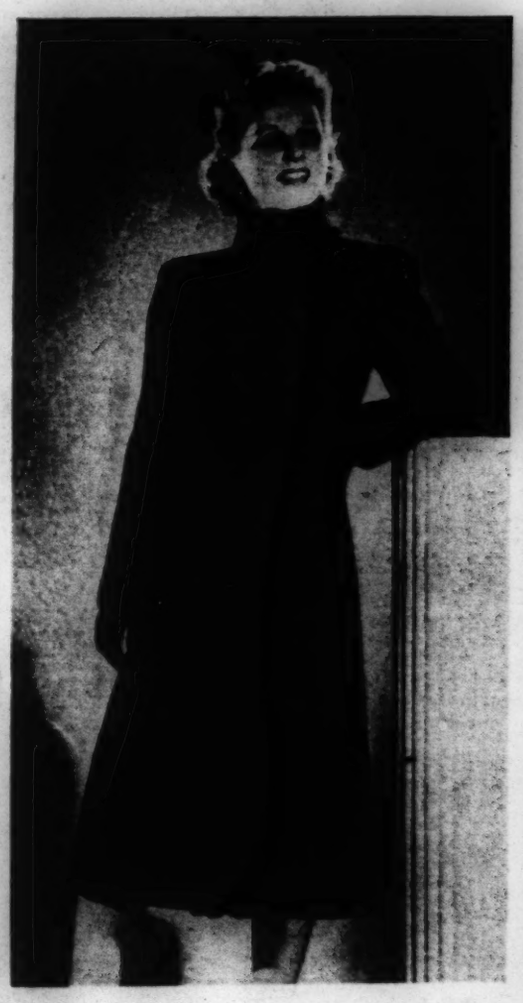

"Persian Perfection"

. . . A rich, slenderizing all wool coat with lustrous black dyed Persian trimming

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The natural, normal shoulder line, very lightly squared, the narrow sleeve, the seamed bodice slenderize the figure, while the Persian lamb treatment whittles the waist line and seems to add inches in slim height. It's a luxurious needlepoint coat, becoming, and easy to wear.

1. Pay Cash. 2. Use the Lay Away Plan—pay 10% down, balance on delivery before November 1. 3. Use your charge account. 4. Select your coat now—it will be billed to you on delivery on or about November 1. 5. Budget your coat—pay ⅓ down, balance in equal monthly payments.

COATS—THIRD FLOOR

Week-End Prospects on the Radio—Citizen Candidates Take River Ride

Maazel to Conduct Concert Of NBC Summer Symphony

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Lorin Maazel will conduct the NBC Summer Symphony tonight in a program consisting of Schubert's Rosamunde Overture, Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," Rosen's "Vintage—1938," and Wagner's "Rienzi" Overture, BLUE-WHDH, 9 p. m.

Representatives of Government, industry, and labor will discuss the pros and cons of putting a ceiling on wages, and how to avoid inflation, on "People's Platform." Among the speakers are Reuben B. Robertson, executive vice-president of the Champion Paper & Fibre Co., Canton, N. C., and chairman of the industrial relations committee of the National Association of Manufacturers; Richard B. Gilbert, economics adviser to and head of the research division of the Office of Price Administration, CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

"Soldiers With Wings," previously heard Wednesdays, becomes a Saturday program, with Paulette Goddard, Bob Hope, Jerry Colonna and the singing group, "Six Hits and a Miss," as guest entertainers, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Selections from Jerome Kern's "Cat and the Fiddle," and the same composer's "The Last Time I Saw Paris" will be two of the musical highlights of "America Loves a Melody." Marion Claire, soprano, and Attilio Baggiore, tenor, will sing a group of songs, and Kenneth MacGregor will present a dramatization of the story behind "The Last Time I Saw Paris." Orchestra under the direction of Henry Wever, with chorus accompaniment led by Robert Trendler, MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Sunday

Edward R. Murrow will introduce Sir Stafford Cripps to radio listeners on "World News Tonight." Sir Stafford will speak on the political and military situation in India, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Bernard Herrmann conducts the first concert performance of his own composition, "The Devil and Daniel Webster" Suite on the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony program. The work is divided into five movements, entitled "Mr. Scratch," "A Sunday Sleigh Ride," "The Ballad of Springfield Mountain," "Miser Stevens' Waltz," and "Swing Your Partners." Mr. Herrmann has used authentic New Hampshire folk music in the suite. The program also includes Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony," "In a Summer Garden" by Delius, and Handel's "Royal Fireworks" Suite. Intermission time of each of these concerts has been placed at the disposal of the Office of War Information, under whose auspices distinguished speakers are to be heard each Sunday. Owen Lattimore is the first guest and his subject will be "China." CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

The Chautauqua Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Albert Stoessel, presents the second of six weekly concerts, with Mischa Mischakoff, violinist, as guest soloist. Mr. Mischakoff will play the Violin Concerto by Paganini-Wilhelmj. BLUE, 3:15 p. m., WHDH, 3:30 p. m.

"Britain to America" is the first of a series of British variety shows, presenting comedy, dramatic sketches, songs and orchestra numbers, and including messages to American listeners from the British people. Leslie Howard is guest narrator. NBC-WBZ, 5:30 p. m.

"Race and Education" dramatizes a gloomy picture of education in the Nazi-dominated countries on "This Is Our Enemy." The guest speaker will be Alvin Steinkopf, veteran Associated Press European reporter who has just returned from Germany after having been interned since Dec. 7, MBS-WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

"Should the Government Compensate for Injuries and Property Damages Sustained During Air Raids?" will be discussed on "The American Forum of the Air." Participants in the forum are, affirmative, Director James Landis of the Office of Civilian Defense and Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York. Upholding the negative viewpoint will be Congressman John W. Gwynne of Iowa and Joseph P. O'Hara of Minnesota, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

W. A. Cochel, editor of the Kansas City Weekly Star, and manager of the Kansas City Experimental Farm, will join Mrs. Raymond Sayre, Chief of the Women's Bureau of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, in a discussion of "War Comes to the Farm" on "University of Chicago Round Table," NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

"Railroad Transportation in Wartime" is the subject of "Reviewing Stand." Speakers are Ralph Budd, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; Sam O. Dunn, editor of "Railway Age," and Herbert E. Dougall, professor of finance at Northwestern University's School of Commerce, MBS, 11 a. m., WNAC, by recording, 4 p. m.

William Holden, screen star, now a private in the U. S. Army Signal Corps, will read "A Letter from a Soldier" on "Dear Adolf," a series of dramatic sketches written by Stephen Vincent Benét, NBC, 5 p. m., WBZ, by recording, 5:15 p. m.

By a Staff Photographer

A Sail on the Charles for Citizens-to-Be

This group of nearly 100 men and women are about to step aboard one of the Charles River Basin boats for a trip upstream where the various points of interest will be pointed out by a guide. They are among 3,000 students of Greater Boston studying to be citizens of the United States of America.

Citizenship Schooling Course Includes River Basin Visit

Nearly one hundred men and women who are striving to become citizens of the United States of America went for a boat ride on the Charles River Basin yesterday afternoon as part of their program of citizenship schooling.

The group, comprising a cross section of Greater Boston nationalities, is part of more than 3,000 students training under the surveillance of the Massachusetts Department of Education, the United States Immigration Service, and the Work Projects Administration. They are instructed in English and Citizenship under the National Citizenship Program and field trips, such as this visit to the Charles, are included in their curriculum.

Next week they are scheduled to see the State House, where they will be received by Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill.

San Marcos School Usual Summer Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Summer school at the University of San Marcos will proceed as usual in the hope that some North American students may be able to attend. This is the third session of the school. It is designed to increase inter-American understanding by making available special courses on Peru's rich cultural heritage.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, July 26

3:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Safety of Art In Bomb Raids Is Discussed

Custodians of Massachusetts' most valuable art collections completed a series of public conferences with civilian defense leaders yesterday in a program to protect historical treasures and exhibits from air attacks.

The conference, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, heard speakers including Chester L. Churchill, Director of Planning and Technical Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; Dr. G. Harold Edgell, Director, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; Milton E. Lord, Director, Boston Public Library; and Charles H. Sawyer, Director, Worcester Art Museum.

Plays for Summer Stages

Plays announced for summer theaters during the coming week include the following:

Massachusetts

Andover — Punchard High School, "Gay Divorcee," Monday only.

Cambridge—Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall, Flora Robson in "Suspect."

Chatham — Monomoy Theater. "The Pursuit of Happiness," beginning, Wednesday.

Dennis—Cape Playhouse, Jimmy Savo, Dorothy Sands, and Tamara in "The Duenna," musical revival of Sheridan's play.

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater, "Pre-Honeymoon," beginning Tuesday.

Holyoke — Valley Players at Mountain Park Casino, "Cukoos ou the Hearth."

Rockport—Forbes Theater, "Personal Appearance," beginning Wednesday.

Maine

Boothbay—Boothbay Playhouse, "Personal Appearance," beginning Wednesday.

Peaks' Island—"Cuckoos on the Hearth," beginning Wednesday.

New Hampshire

New London — New London Players at the Barn Playhouse in "Nick of the Woods," beginning Thursday.

Peterborough — Peterborough Players in "Letters to Lucerne," beginning Wednesday.

Connecticut

Hartford — Bushnell Memorial Auditorium, "Hit the Deck."

West Hartford — Show Shop Theater Tent, "Separate Rooms," beginning Tuesday.

Harvard Names Assistant Dean

Henry S. Dyer, of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., has been appointed Assistant Dean of Harvard College and will assume his duties on August 3, the University has announced.

Dean Dyer will have charge of the administration of National and Freshman scholarships. This work was formerly done by Dean Henry Chauncey, who next year will be Assistant to the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and Chairman of the Committee on Scholarships in Harvard College.

Mr. Dyer is a graduate of Rindge Technical School, Cambridge, and Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He received the S. B. degree from Harvard with the Class of 1927 and has done graduate work in the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and Harvard Graduate School of Education. In 1938 he received the degree of Master in Education and in 1941 the degree of Doctor in Education. He comes to Harvard from Allegheny College, where he holds the position of Assistant to the Deans and Assistant Professor of Psychology.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, July 27
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

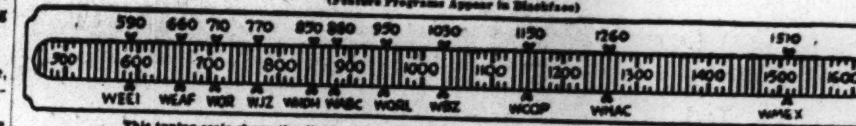
For Monday, July 27

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m. — WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00 12:15 12:30 12:45	Theater of Today: Patricia Peardon; "Stars Over Hollywood": drama	News Service; Jerry O'Leary's Quiz; National Farm and Home Hour	News; Music at Noon; Consumer's Time; News Service; Terrace Room Ensemble	Army-Navy House Party: variety show; orchestra; Defense Talk: Music; Musical Roundup	Monitor Views the News; Orchid; Ranch Melodies; Italian Melodies; Italian Melodies
1:00 1:15 1:30 1:45	News Service; Radio Bulletin; Science Adventures; Symphonettes	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra; Consumer's Talk; Al and Lee Reiser, piano; Joan Brooks, songs	Joseph Gallicchio's Or.; vocalist; Rex Maupin's Orchestra; News Service	News Service; "Coast Guard on Guard"; Bob Allen's Orchestra; Baseball Interviews	Council for Democracy; Musical Mailbox; Nancy Mase, songs; Short Story Editor
2:00 2:15 2:30 2:45	News; "Of Men and Books": interview; United We Stand; United We Stand	Records for Fighting Men: Glenn Miller's Or.; Air Express Music; Fisherman's News	United States Marine Band; Natl. Golf Tournament; Matinee in Rhythm	Boston Braves-St. Louis Cardinals baseball game; Boston Braves-St. Louis Cardinals baseball game	Victory Program; Victory Program; Organ Recital; News reports
3:00 3:15 3:30 3:45	Calling Pan America; Calling Pan America; F. O. B. Detroit; F. O. B. Detroit	Royal Canadian Air Force Band; News; Patterns in Blue; Patterns in Blue	Adventures in Research; Dance orchestra; Campus Capers; Campus Capers; News	Boston Braves-St. Louis Cardinals baseball game; Boston Braves-St. Louis Cardinals baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody; Afternoon Rhapsody; Afternoon Rhapsody; Wartime Buying
4:00 4:15 4:30 4:45	"Hello from Hawaii": variety show; News; Sports Comments; Sports Comments	News Service; Air Express Music; Club Matinee: variety; Club Matinee; News	Pan American Holiday; Pan American Holiday; Natl. Golf Tournament; Dance Orchestra	Bernie Cummins' Orch.; Orchestra; Music; Sports Matinee: Sports; Comments; Sports	Dance Matinee: records; Dance Matinee: records; Dance Matinee: records; Dance Matinee: records
5:00 5:15 5:30 5:45	Matinee at Meadowbrook: Stan Kenton's Orchestra; Mat. at Meadowbr'k	Music for Young Americans; Music for Y'ng Americ'ns; Wanderers of Wasteland	Grant Parr, Interviews; NBC Concert Orch.; Three Suns Trio; "Symphony in Swing"	United States Navy Musical Program; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; U. S. Navy Program	Dance Matinee: records; Dance Matinee: records; Sports; Music; News reports
6:00 6:15 6:30 6:45	News comments; Bill Elliott, songs; Frazier Hunt; The World Today	News; Sports Reporter; News; War News; The Jesters: songs; Edward Tomlinson, talk	News; Sports Reporter; Herb Lewis, songs; Sports Digest; Music; News Review	News Service; Sports Roundup; Press Roundup; Sports; Dramatization	Baseball Scores; Sports; Sports; Talk; Pete Herman's Orchestra; Sports reports
7:00 7:15 7:30 7:45	People's Platform; People's Platform; Report to Nation; Report to Nation	The Voice of Israel; The Voice of Israel; "Swop Night"; "Swop Night"	"Noah Webster Says"; McQuarrie's Quiz; Musicians: Rex Maupin's Orchestra	Music: Dick Kuhn's Or.; Mickey Alpert's Orch.; "Confidentially Yours"; Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"March to Victory"; Music; News; Rudolph Friml's Music; Treasury Star Parade
8:00 8:15 8:30 8:45	Soldiers With Wings: variety show; "Commandos": war adventures; News	Earl Godwin, News; Gibbs & Finney: comedy; "The Green Hornet": mystery drama	"Keeping Up With Rosemary": sketch; Paul Martin's Orchestra; Paul Martin's Orchestra	Visit to American Eagle Club, London; "Records for Fighting Men": variety show	Andre Kostelanetz' Music; Rhythm Ramblers; American Waltzes; American Waltzes
9:00 9:15 9:30 9:45	"Your Hit Parade"; Mark Warnow's Orch.; vocalists; "Saturday Night	Summer Symphony: Lorin Maazel, conductor; Summer Symphony; James MacDonald, News	National Barn Dance: Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers; Cavalle's Symphonic Band: Grant Park Con.	"America Loves a Melody": Marion Claire, Attilio Baggiore, tenor; chorus; orch.; speaker	Pages From the Classical Album; Pages From the Classical Album
10:00 10:15 10:30 10:45	Serenade": music; Rep. Hale Boggs; Rideout; D'nce Time; News; Sports	"New Prescott Program": variety show; "Stag Party": variety show	Sports Newsreel; "Labor for Victory": talks; Ted Steele's Studio Club; Ted Steele's Studio Club	John B. Hughes, News; "Tropical Serenade"; "Tropical Serenade"; Louis Prima's Orchestra	Five Star News; Pete Herman's Orchestra; Eddy Duchin's Orchestra; Woody Herman's Orch.
11:00 11:15 11:30 11:45	News; Major Elliot; Jack Edwards' Orch.; Dick Jurgens' Orch.; Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Dance orchestra; News Service; Fisherman's Program; Ray Heatherton's Orch.	News; Sports Reporter; Nelson Olmstead: stories; Organ music; News Service	News Service; Dance orchestra; Dance orchestra; Dance orchestra	Cab Calloway's Orchestra; Vaughn Monroe's Orch.; Day's End: music; Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00 8:15 8:30 8:45	News; Louise Williams, organ; Uncle Elmer's Song Circle	News Service; Religious program; Religious program; Religious program	News; Charles M. Courboin, organ recital; News Service; NBC String Quartet	Radio Carollers; Radio Carollers; Petite Musicale; News Service	
9:00 9:15 9:30 9:45	News of the World; Religious program; Dramatization; Gypsy Caravan	Religious program; Variety Program: Samuel Fisher, conductor; Variety program	World News Roundup; Church School of Air; "Words and Music"; "Words and Music"	Sunday Morning Serenade; Un. of Iowa's Fine Arts Festival: Dr. Stone, con.	"Morning Pickup": orch.; Religious service; Religious service; Religious service
10:00 10:15 10:30 10:45	Church of the Air; Church of the Air; Wings Over Jordan; Wings Over Jordan	Israel Varieties; Israel Varieties; Religious services; Religious services	"Highlights of the Bible"; "Highlights of the Bible"; "Thrilling Stories"; Vi & Vilma: songs; piano	"Uncle Bob": children's program; Australian News; Walter Compton, News	Religious service; "Music in the Modern Manner"
11:00 11:15 11:30 11:45	News; "Everybody's Church": guest; Invitation to Learning: guests	Religious services; Religious services; Religious services; Religious services	News; Music; Rhapsody of the Rockies; News Service; "Commando Mary": talks	Services, Cathedral Church of St. Paul; Services, Cathedral Church of St. Paul	Gilbert and Sullivan Operetta; Gilbert and Sullivan Operetta; Gilbert & Sullivan Op.
12:00 12:15 12:30 12:45	News Service; "Womanpower"; Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir	Newscast; Weekly War Journal; Music Hall: Symphony Orchestra; soloists	"Sunday Down South": orchestra; vocalists; Newsroom of the Air; Viennese Concert Ensem.	Johnny S. Davis' Orch.; Johnny S. Davis' Orch.; "Symphonietta"; "Symphonietta"	News Report; "Romance in Music"; Italian Melodies; Italian Melodies
1:00 1:15 1:30 1:45	"Twenty-second Letter": drama; News; "Green Valley, U. S. A.": drama	Music Hall: Symphony Orchestra; soloists; Cavalcade of Song; Cavalcade of Song	"People": Robt. St. John; Novachord: Ted Steele; Modern Music; News Service	News Service; Dance orchestra; Religious program; Religious program	Joseph Tall's Hour; Joseph Tall's Hour; Joseph Tall's Hour; Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00 2:15 2:30 2:45	Spirit of '42; Spirit of '42; St. Louis Municipal Opera; News	Cavalcade of Song; Cavalcade of Song; Show of Yesterday and Today: music-drama	Sammy Kaye's Serenade; Sammy Kaye's Serenade; Round Table Discussion; Round Table Discussion	"Old-Fashioned Revival Hour": speaker; "Old-Fashioned Revival Hour": speaker	Waltz Melodies; Waltz Melodies; Christian Science Program: talk; music
3:00 3:15 3:30 3:45	Columbia Broadcasting Symphony; Bernard Herrmann, conductor	News Service; Poetry and organ; Chautauqua Symphony Or.; A. Stoessel, cond.	Music for Neighbors; Upton Close, talk; "The Army Hour": drama; speakers; band; choir	Glen Gray's Orchestra; Glen Gray's Orchestra; Bob Allen's Orchestra; Bob Allen's Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies; Scandinavian Melodies; Scandinavian Melodies; Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 4:15 4:30 4:45	Columbia Broadcasting Symphony; Andre Kostelanetz' Or.; James Melton	Religious program; Religious program; Army-Navy game; Joe Rines' Orchestra	"The Army Hour"; "The Army Hour"; "We Believe": choir; orch; soloists; narrator	"Reviewing Stand": auspices Northwestern Un.; Young People's Church of the Air	Religious program; Religious program; Student Radio Club; Student Radio Club
5:00 5:15 5:30 5:45	Family Hour: G. Swarthout; Deems Taylor; or.; chorus; Wm. Shirer's News	Moylan Sisters, songs; Olivia Santora, songs; Lyle Henderson's Orch.; Lyle Henderson's Orch.	News; Musicale; "Dear Adolph": sketch; "Britain to America": variety; L. Howard, m. c.	"I Hear America Singing"; "I Hear America Singing"; Marine Corps Show: chorus; orchestra	The Concert Hour; The Concert Hour; The Concert Hour; The Concert Hour
6:00 6:15 6:30 6:45	Edward R. Murrow; Records Drive; "Melody Ranch": Gene Autry; music	Religious program; Religious program; Terry O'Toole: variety show	Garden Gossip; U. S. Coast Guard Band; News Commentator; Bond Drive	Wythe Williams, News; Overseas Report; News Service; Baseball News	Sports News; Irish Melodies; Religious program; Religious program
7:00 7:15 7:30 7:45	John Raleigh, News; Lou Holtz, comedy; "We, the People, at War": interviews	News; Baseball results; "Man Battle Stations"; "Quiz Kids": Joe Kelley, m. c.	Mary Boland in "Josephine Tuttle": comedy; "Bandwagon": Joey Kearns' Orchestra	Religious program; Religious program; "Stars and Stripes in Britain"	"Uncle Bill," talk; "Uncle Bill," talk; Central Baptist Church of Quincy: Rev. Frank
8:00 8:15 8:30 8:45	World News: Sir Stafford Cripps; "Crime Doctor": drama; News	Earl Godwin, News; Gibbs & Finney: comedy; Inner Sanctum Mystery: dramatic sketch	"Star-Spangled Theater" with Walter O'Keefe; "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch	American Forum of the Air; American Forum of Air; Gabriel Heatter, News	C. Hageman; Central Baptist Church; Classical Album; Classical Album
9:00 9:15 9:30 9:45	"Mischa, the Magnificent": comedy; Star Theater: Jane Froman; or.; songs	Walter Winchell; "The Parker Family"; Hollywood Reporter; Jesters: Diane Courtney	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round": musicale; American Album of Familiar Music	Concert Hall; Concert Hall; Concert Hall; Concert Hall	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour; Old-Fashioned Revival Hour
10:00 10:15 10:30 10:45	"Take It or Leave It": quiz program; News; Defense; Record Drive	"Good Will Hour": John J. Anthony, director; "Good Will Hour": John J. Anthony, director	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra and chorus; Religious program; Religious program	John B. Hughes, News; Nat'l Golf Tournament; "This Is Our Enemy": OEM Dramatic Series	They, Too, Liked Music; They, Too, Liked Music; News report; Army Recruiting Talk
11:00 11:15 11:30 11:45	News; E. Sevareid; They Live Forever; They Live Forever; Dance orchestra	News; Orchestra; Dance orchestra; Dance orchestra; Dance orchestra	News Commentators; "Behind the Headlines"; Authors' Playhouse: dramatizations	News Service; Dance orchestra; "Answering You": British Govt. Officials Program	Stanley Kenton's Orch.; Sterling Young's Orch.; Day's End: music; Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00 11:15 11:30 11:45	Clara-Lu-'n'-Em; News; Music; "Bright Horizons"; "Aunt Jenny"	"Second Husband"; "Honeymoon Hill": sk.; "John's Other Wife": sk.; "Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Road of Life": sketch; "Vic and Sade": sketch; "Against the Storm": sk.; "David Harum": sketch	N. E. Cupboard; Australian News; Yankee House Party; Yankee House Party	Talk: "The Aristocrats"; Organ Recital; "Tin Salvage": Music; News reports
12:00 12:15 12:30 12:45	Kate Smith, talk; "Big Sister": sketch; "Helen Trent"; "Our Gal Sunday"	News Service; Quiz Show; National Farm and Home Hour	News; Hum and Strum; Judy and Jane: sketch; News Service; Terrace Ensemble	Boake Carter, News; Organ recital; Defense Talk: Music; Music: "Orchid"	Monitor Views the News; Orchid: Ranch Melodies; Italian Melody; Italian Melody
1:00 1:15 1:30 1:45	"Life Beautiful"; Serial drama; Vic and Sade: sk.; "The Goldbergs": sk.	Washington Commentary; Edward MacHugh, hymns; "Summer Serenade": soloists; organ	Home Forum, Talk; Treasury Star Parade; NBC Salon Orchestra; News Service	News Service; Marjorie Mills Hour; Marjorie Mills Hour; Cedric Foster, News	Council for Democracy; Musical Mailbox; Margaret Janis, songs; Dramatization
2:00 2:15 2:30 2:45	Serial drama; Serial drama; We Love and Learn; "Pepper Young": sk.	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra; Ted Malone: Book Ends; Air Express Music; Fisherman's Program	"Light of the World"; "Lonely Women": sketch; "Guiding Light": sketch; Hymn Recital	Musical Roundup; Sports; News; Port Meade, Md., Band; Port Meade, Md., Band	Victory Program; Leatherneck Parade; Organ Recital; News reports
3:00 3:15 3:30 3:45	"David Harum": sk.; News Comment; News: Hollywood; "The Family Front"	"Prescott Presents"; "Prescott Presents"; News; "Men of Sea"; 15 Minutes from B'dway	"Mary Marlin": sketch; "Ma Perkins": sketch; "Pepper Young's Family"; "Right to Happiness"	Telegraphic Reports: St. Louis at Brooklyn baseball game; Telegraphic Reports:	Afternoon Rhapsody; Afternoon Rhapsody; Afternoon Rhapsody; Talk; Aftern'n Rhapsody
4:00 4:15 4:30 4:45	Dutch Relief Fund; Victory at Home; Spotlight on Asia; Press News	News Service; Air Express Music; Club Matinee: variety; Club Matinee; News	"Backstage Wife"; "Stella Dallas": drama; "Lorenzo Jones": sketch; "Young Widder Brown"	St. Louis at Brooklyn baseball game; St. Louis-Brooklyn baseball game	Dance Matinee; Dance Matinee; Dance Matinee; Dance Matinee
5:00 5:15 5:30 5:45	Five O'Clock Follies: music; Five O'Clock Follies; Ben Bernie: music	Esther, songs; Adventures of Sea Hound; "Flying Patrol"; Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"; "Portia Faces Life"; Jack Dalton, songs; Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee; Sports Matinee; Sports Matinee; Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee; Dance Matinee; Sports; Music; News; Defense talk
6:00 6:15 6:30 6:45	News Reporter; Hedda Hopper; Frank Parker, songs; The World Today	News; Sports; News; War News; Variety Show; Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	News; Sports; Herb Lewis, songs; Sports; Music; Lowell Thomas	News Service; Sports Roundup; Press Roundup; Sports results; Music	Sports results; Sports; Waltz Time; Pete Herman's Orchestra; Sports program
7:00 7:15 7:30 7:45	"Amos 'n' Andy"; J. Wesley; Preview; Vaughn Monroe's Orchestra	"Major Hoople": sketch; "Major Hoople": sketch; "The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra; News of the World; "We Present"; News Commentator	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News; Date With a Disc; "Red Ryder": drama; "Red Ryder": drama	March to Victory; Richard Salinger: news; Man Your Battle Stations; Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00 8:15 8:30 8:45	"Vox Pop": quiz; "Vox Pop": quiz; "Gay 90's Revue": music; Cecil Brown	Earl Godwin: news; Lum 'n' Abner; "True or False": quiz; "True or False": quiz	Cavalcade of America; Cavalcade of America; Marg. Speaks, soprano; Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	"Sizing Up the News"; "For Your Information"; "Adventures of Bulldog Drummond": S. Ortega	Singing Strings; Civilian Defense; WMEX Drama: Essays in Drama
9:00 9:15 9:30 9:45	Theater: "Your Hit Parade": variety; Freddy Martin's Or.; Freddy Martin's Or.	Goldman Band Concert; Goldman Band Concert; Radio Forum; Radio Forum; Songs	"Great Artists": D. Kirsten; L. Hatfield; Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program; Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program	Gabriel Heatter, news; News Service; "The Better Half": quiz program	"Pages From the Classical Album"; Classical Album; Classical Album
10:00 10:15 10:30 10:45	"An American in England": drama; Civilian D'f'nse pgm; News; Sports	Morgan Beatty, News; "Alias John Freedom"; "Alias John Freedom"; "News Here and Abroad"	Josephine Antoine; Wm. Miller; R. Schmidt, songs; "Lands of the Free": Inter-American University	Raymond Gram Swing; "Our Morale": D. Pardue; "Music That Endures": tenor; chorus; orchestra	News report; Dance orchestra; "You Shall Have Music"; "You Shall Have Music"
11:00 11:15 11:30 11:45	News; Wm Shirer; Rideout; Music; Master Works of Music: orchestra	Dance orchestra; News Service; Fisherman's Program; Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter; Music You Want; Music You Want; News Service	News Service; Dance orchestra; "Radio Newsreel": Arthur Mann	Glen Gray's Orchestra; Benny Goodman's Orch.; "Day's End": music; Music; News

FM Programs

W67B, Boston (4.42m)
3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Concert Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Campus Capers; War Bond Announcement.
4:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Edwin Le Mar (Organist).
5:15 p. m.—South American Way.
5:30 p. m.—Half and Half.
6:00 p. m.—News; Rainbow Trio.
6:15 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra; News.
6:30 p. m.—Mandolettes.
6:45 p. m.—NBC Salon Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Ben Klassen, tenor.
8:30 p. m.—Your War.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
2:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-St. Louis Cardinals, Baseball Game.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
4:25 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
4:30 p. m.—Archduke Otto of Austria.
4:45 p. m.—Sports Comments.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant" Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, commentator.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
7:05 p. m.—Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours" — with Arthur Hale.
7:45 p. m.—Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—"Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club in London"—variety show.
8:30 p. m.—"Records for Fighting Men."
9:00 p. m.—"America Loves a Melody."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, commentator.
10:15 p. m.—Tropical Serenade.
10:45 p. m.—Louis Prima's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Ted Lewis' Orchestra.

For Sunday, July 26

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
3:15 p. m.—Edwin Le Mar Trio.
4:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—"We Believe."
5:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
5:15 p. m.—Eddie Dean, tenor.
5:30 p. m.—"Britain to America."
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Viennese Concert Ensemble.
7:00 p. m.—News; Hawaiian Serenade.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Robert Royce, tenor.
7:45 p. m.—String quartet.
8:00 p. m.—News; military band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Symphonic Strings."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Glen Gray's Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Bob Allen's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—Reviewing Stand, auspices of Northwestern University; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Church of the Air.
5:00 p. m.—"I Hear America Singing."
5:30 p. m.—Popular Melodies.
5:45 p. m.—Marine Corps Show.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Overseas Report: From Honolulu, Cairo, Australia.
6:30 p. m.—"Nobody's Children."
7:00 p. m.—"Voice of Prophecy."
7:30 p. m.—The Stars and Stripes in Britain.
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:00 p. m.—Concert Hall.
10:00 p. m.—John M. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—National Golf Tournament.
10:30 p. m.—"This Is Our Enemy."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Recorded "Answering You."

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:30 p. m.—English Period, RKE, 8.1meg. 36.9m.
London—6 p. m.—American Eagle Club, GSC, 9.58meg. 31.3m; GRG, 11.68meg. 25.6m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—News in English, RKE, 8.1meg. 36.9m.
London—8:15 p. m.—Democracy Marches; A. R. P. Talk. GSC, 9.58meg. 31.3m; GRG, 11.68meg. 25.6m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time.) VLG7, 15.23meg. 19.7m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time.) VLQ3, 11.87meg. 25.3m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58meg. 31.3m; GRG, 11.68meg. 25.6m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Concert. TOWA, 9.68meg. 31m.

For Sunday, July 26

London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:30 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—Concert. TOWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:25 p. m.—Bridgebuilders. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Church Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TOWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc
6:45 p. m.—For Norwegian sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features (Czech and Slovak).
7:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch sailors.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

For Sunday, July 26

WRUL, 9.70mc, 11.79mc, 6.04mc
2:00 p. m.—"United Nations Speak."
2:30 p. m.—"The Fight for a Free World." Recorded.
2:45 p. m.—Namesake Program; recorded.
3:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
4:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
5:00 p. m.—Lutheran Service in English, German and Scandinavian.
5:30 p. m.—"The Vagabond Traveler."
6:00 p. m.—Command Performance: For Servicemen.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
10:00 p. m.—English.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie, King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"The Vinegar Tree," comedy by Margaret Sharp, featuring Luella Gear and Donald Brian. Tonight, 8:30. Matinee today, 2:30.

Joy Street Playhouse—"Criminal at Large," melodrama by Edgar Wallace. 8:30 p. m.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Little Women." Stage version of the Louisa May Alcott novel, with Sylvia Sidney. 8:30.

Music

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Sunday, July 26, 2 p. m. Concert with Margaret Kurkjian, Pianist; Harry Ellis Dickson, Violinist; Paul Bregor, Accompanist.

Esplanade Concerts

No concert tonight.
Sunday Program
Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road, 8 p. m.
Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
Russian Program

Polonaise from "Eugene Onlegin." Tchaikovsky
Concerto for Piano, No. 1, B flat minor. Tchaikovsky
Soloist, Leo Litwin
Kamennoi Ostrow: "Rêve Angélique." Rubinstein
Triumphal March from "Peter and the Wolf" ... Prokofieff
Song of the Volga Boatman. Arr. by Glazounoff
Procession of the Sardar. Ippolitov-Ivanoff

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 1:55, 5, 8:10. "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda. 3:25, 6:30, 9:40.

Fenway — "This Gun for Tire," Veronica Lake. 1:05, 4, 7:10. "Mokey," Donna Reed. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:30.

Fine Arts—"Isle of Paradise," John Howard. 2, 4:30, 6:40, 8:50. "This Will make You Whistle." 1, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50.

Keith-Memorial—"Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, Robert Stack, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:42, 6:48, 10:11. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Anne Gwynne, Ernest Truex. 11:35 a. m., 2:41, 5:47, 9:01.

Kenmore—"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1, 4:30, 8:05. "Saboteur," Robert Cummings. 2:35, 6:05, 9:40.

Metropolitan—"Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell. 9:30, 12:25, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 11:10, 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

Modern—"Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. 10:10, 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:40. "I Was Framed," Michael Ames. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

Orpheum—"Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:15. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6, 9.

Paramount—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Mokey," Donna Reed. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"Broadway," George Raft. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Sing Your Worries Away," Burt Lahr. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

Scollay—"Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. "I Was Framed," Michael Ames. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:15.

South Station Theatre — Travel Malay Peninsula, Pete Smith, Women in Wartime, Superman, Our Gang, Ed Kennedy, Latest news.

State—"Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5, 7:45, 10:30. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin. 12:55, 3:40, 6:25, 9:05.

Telepix—"Our Russian Front," "Popular Science," "Charlie Chaplin Comedy," Cartoons, "Stranger Than Fiction," 30 minutes of latest news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 11:15, 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. 10:05 a. m., 9:25, a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Tortilla Flat," Hedy Lamarr, "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:45, 8. Allston: "My Favorite Blonde," Madeleine Carroll, "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:45, 8. Regent: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard, "North of the Klondike," Lon Chaney, 2, evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 1:45, Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptain: "In This Our Life" and "Always in My Heart." 1:30 to 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40, "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. 2:10, 5:15, 8:15. Brookline Village: "Close Call for Ellery Queen," Bill Gargan. 1:50, 5, 8. "Mister V," Leslie Howard. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Cleveland Circle: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. Continuous 1-11. Harvard: "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, "The Kennel Murder Case," William Powell. 2, 8. University: "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "Reap the Wild Wind." 2:30, 5:45, 9:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2, 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. "She's in the Army," Veda Ann Borg. 2, Evenings continuous 7:30-11. Codman Square: "The Remarkable Andrew," Ellen Drew. 1:35, 7:45. "To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara. 3:12, 9:20. Strand: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell. 3:53, 6:19, 9:23. "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:38, 5:04, 8:11.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 3:17, 6:17, 8:17. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. 3:33, 6:33, 9:33. Park: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard. "A Close Call for Ellery Queen," Bill Gargan. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "All American Co-ed," Frances Langford. 1:30, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Remember Pearl Harbor," Fay McKenzie, "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 1:45, 8.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 2:30, 8:15. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town," 4, 7:30, 10:30.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche. "Bowery Blitzkrieg." Dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Reap the Wild Wind," Paulette Goddard. 2:30, 5:44, 8:58. "Shorts." 1:30, 4:34, 7:48. Maplewood: "Unseen Enemy," Dennis O'Keefe. 2:35, 5:39, 8:40. "Stick to Your Guns," Bill Boyd. 3:41, 6:45, 9:48. Mystic: "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," Jackie Gleason. 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. "Klondike Fury," Edmund Lowe. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Strand: "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 2:30, 5:35, 8:35. "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda. 3:30, 6:40, 9:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:45, 4:50, 7:55. "Ship Ahoy," 3, 6:05, 9:10.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "My Favorite Blonde," Madeleine Carroll. "A Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. 1:30, 7:30. Medford: "Fantasia." 1:10, 4:30, 8:30. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 3:15, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "A Bedtime Story," Fredric March. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Tortilla Flat," Hedy Lamarr. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer. "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Corpse Vanishes," Bela Lugosi. "Gallant Lady," Rose Hobart. Stage show. 2, 8. Strand: "To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne. "The Remarkable Andrew," Ellen Drew. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "The Real Glory," Gary Cooper. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 2, 8. Boulevard: "The Real Glory," Gary Cooper. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 2, 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. "Tragedy at Midnight," Margaret Lindsay. Dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "What's Cookin'," Andrews Sisters. "Wolf Man," Claude Rains. 2, 8. Strand: "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. 1:45, continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 2:00, 7:54. "Bedtime Story," Fredric March. 3:35, 9:30.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell. "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. Continuous from 2 p. m.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford. 1:45, 7:45. Coolidge: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "North to the Klondike," Lon Chaney. 2, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2:15, 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer. "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 1:45, 7:30.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Sleepy-Time Gal," Judy Canova. "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe. Dusk to Midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan.

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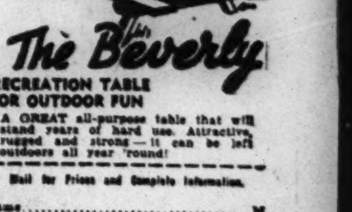

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Great Need of Women in Boston for Air-Raid Warden Duty Is Stressed

Many Are Waiting Until Fall But—the War Goes Right On!

This column, appearing on Tuesdays and Saturdays, replaces for the summer the daily coverage of news of women's organizations and activities in Greater Boston given during the past season.

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From the British Information Service comes a release this week stating: "British women are now nearly 100 per cent mobilized in Britain's all-out war effort, according to the latest figures."

From Mrs. Eleanor S. Washburn, Director of Information and Registration for the Boston Committee on Public Safety, comes the statement that response of women for Civilian Defense work in Boston "is good, but not good enough."

From the British Information Service we have the statement: By June, 1942, there were 7,500,000 women in the United Kingdom already doing full-time jobs in some part of the war production program. This figure includes women employed as clerks, waitresses and in similar categories, but does not include those serving in the women's auxiliaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force or the Land Army or "Women's Voluntary Services."

From Mrs. Washburn we have the urgent announcement: "There is great need for women air raid wardens. We have now about 1,500 and we need 6,000 in the City of Boston."

Many are waiting until the vacation period is over, she believes, prepared to begin their war service in the fall. But, she points out, war goes right on and the threat to our shores goes hand in hand with it. "The need is immediate," she declared.

Women who have had air raid warden courses are asked to register at 9 Park Street, or at one of the 20 district offices of the Committee on Public Safety, for assignments. Those who desire to volunteer and take the training are urged to register promptly so the new classes can be organized at once. The headquarters at 9 Park Street will give information as to where the district offices of the Committee are located .

In addition to A. R. P. service are openings for volunteers equipped to handle records, work with children and perform other duties in the vast civilian defense program. The women air raid wardens at present will be called on only for day duty, Mrs. Washburn stated. And she added that no one need hesitate to volunteer because of lack of training or the feeling that she has no special ability. Everyone's co-operation and patriotic service is needed, she asserted.

Insurance Women

Thirty-eight young women from the South, the East and the Midwest, are now in Boston for the first all-women's course ever conducted at the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company's headquarters here. It opened last Monday to continue three weeks.

The "school" which is under the Sales and Service Divisions of the company, is in charge of Alfred F. Bruns, Assistant Vice-President of the firm. Classes are from 9 to 5, daily, and the students have home work to do in the evenings. They are all staying at The Pioneer of the Y. W. C. A. and classes are being held at the "Y."

The first two weeks are the hard ones, says Mr. Bruns. The third will be devoted largely to lectures of an inspirational character by officials of the company and the course will wind up with a banquet.

The fact that the class is one of the largest of its kind the company has ever held here and that it is composed entirely of women, indicates the growing importance of women in the insurance field, according to Mr. Bruns. They are taking over much work formerly done by men. Eight of those who are here are "veterans" who are being transferred to new departments in the Liberty Mutual. Others are new in the company and are being trained before assuming their duties. The course equips them to give service to the policyholder, to provide him with general information, answer his questions and make certain that he is adequately covered against loss.

The young women taking the course are: Carolyn Beecher, New Brunswick; Evelyn Roos, Philadelphia; Ann Keefe, Washington; Jane Histed, Rochester; Evelyn Gingras, Providence; Mary McColligan, Pittsburgh; Helen White, Buffalo; Eugenia McArver, Chattanooga; Helen Worthy, Knoxville; Rose Heyda, Grand Rapids; Louise Miller, Memphis; Rita Newberg, Minneapolis; Mary Buchda, Detroit; Edna Frye, Washington; Irene H. Coupe, Washington; Kathryn Heutzenroder, Philadelphia; Grace Della Torre, Portland, Maine; Pendy Lou Snydor, Norfolk; Myrtle Ballard, Norfolk; Evelyn Cabot, Louisville; Catherine Woodruff, New Orleans; Margaret Finlay, Birmingham; Marion Banta, Buffalo; Kitty Tiffany, Brooklyn; Bertha Reiss, New York; Katheryn Glendon, New York; Viola Moore, Philadelphia; Bertram Skelding, Charlotte; Ida Shelton, Richmond; Lelia Pierce, Richmond; Katherine Dudney, Nashville; Nancy Jones, Roanoke; Carolyn Dodson, Atlanta; Frances Lakeman, Rochester; Gertrude Donahue, New York; Charlotte Kingsley, New York.

By a Staff Photographer

It Isn't a Vacation for These Girls

They're here from all parts of the country for a three-weeks course given by the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company to a chosen group of its women employees. The classes are being conducted at the Y. W. C. A. and the girls are staying at the Pioneer. Their instructors are Alfred F. Bruns (left), assistant vice-president of the company, and Marshall G. Knox, Jr., underwriter.

Manual Raid Warden Signal May Be Dropped for Audible

Revision of the system under which air raid wardens are summoned to their posts is under consideration by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, it became known today. Wardens and other civilian workers may shortly be told of the impending test or raid by special sirens and whistles.

Members of the Air Raid Precaution services now are summoned individually by telephone and other manual means as rapidly as possible so that they may be at their posts before a public air raid alarm is sounded.

Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, head of the Public Safety Committee's Protection Division, said that the Committee was considering the possibility of sounding special audible alarms on the receipt of a "blue" signal—for the purpose of mobilizing the ARP workers. Warnings now issued to the civilian defense organization are classified as "yellow"—when either enemy or unidentified aircraft are observed at a considerable distance; "blue" when the direction of approaching enemy craft has been determined; and "red" when attack is imminent and the public must be warned to seek shelter.

"We believe," General Needham said, "that we can use a different audible than the regular audible by instructing the public that this particular alarm is only for the purpose of mobilizing the ARP. This will eliminate the necessity of summoning air-raid wardens and other workers by manual means and will not interrupt industry."

He said that tests in three communities, including Brockton, led the Committee to consider the possibility of sounding an audible on the "blue" warning.

"We have been trying to find some better way of mobilizing ARP workers," he said. "We conducted these experiments to see how it would work. As a result we will probably change our instructions."

General Needham indicated that the Army had been hesitant about changing instructions because it felt that the sounding of an alarm on the "blue" warning might interrupt industry, but, the Protection Division added, the responsibility was on the Committee and it was considering a change.

General Needham added that he did not believe the Army would have any objections to the new plan providing the "blue" audible was different from the "red."

Steps Are Taken by State OPA To Prevent Gas 'Black Market'

To prevent "black markets" in gasoline in Massachusetts—illegal sales of the hoarded product at higher prices—the State OPA office today ordered sealers of weights and measures through the State to check the amount of gasoline on hand in filling station tanks at the close of business on July 21, the day before the stricter rationing system went into effect.

John P. McBride, director of the State Division of Standards, said that reports had already been received from 3(738 of the 8,000-odd stations in the State.

By checking the tanks, Mr. McBride said, the OPA was able to prevent stations that had a supply on hand from representing that they had no gasoline when rationing began.

N. E. Gets 9.8 P. C. Of War Contracts

PORTLAND, Maine, July 25 (AP)—New England has received 9.8 per cent of the total war contracts awarded throughout the nation, lifting the business index of the area to an "all-time high," Dudley Harmon, executive vice-president of the New England Council, said here.

Asserting that the business boom was due only to the demands of war, Mr. Harmon told the Portland Rotary Club, "We are yet to pay a dreadful price."

Since last January, the number of war contracts awarded in New England were equal, he said, to all contracts of every type awarded during the 12 months of 1939.

3,754 'Bikes' To Bay State In New Quota

Bay Staters who desire or may be obliged to pedal to work may be heartened today by the news that Massachusetts has just been allotted 3,754 more bicycles during August, according to an announcement yesterday by Henry Parkman, Jr., OPA Director.

Mr Parkman said that August quotas were nearly double this month's, due to a change in regulations which provides that while unused quotas this month may be added to August, quotas thereafter will not be cumulative from one month to the next.

The new August quota by counties is as follows:

Barnstable, 52; Berkshire, 122; Bristol, 288; Dukes, 8; Essex, 432; Franklin, 60; Hampden, 304; Hampshire, 70; Middlesex, 882; Nantucket, 2; Norfolk, 408; Plymouth, 184; Suffolk, 488, and Worcester, 454.

Last Call Today Sugar Stamp No. 5

Sugar ration stamp No. 5 is no good after Saturday, July 25. Stamp No. 6 is good beginning Sunday, if your neighborhood grocer can sell sugar on Sunday, and remains in force until midnight Aug. 22. Also, if you haven't cashed in your No. 7 "bonus" stamp, it can be used for two pounds up to midnight Aug. 22.

Peeved Tenants' Peeve Bounces Into the Court

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 25 (AP)—Beverly Magee dipped into the advertising field in a big way when he thought his landlady was trying to increase his rent.

The landlady, Mrs. Pauline Cohn, who hailed him into court on a charge of being an undesirable tenant, testified that he plastered the windows of his tenement with signs, pointing out that his rent had been raised $5 a month, and blared his case to passers-by through phonograph records.

"Never have there been such crowds on Sumner Terrace," Mrs. Cohn testified. "They came in automobiles, on bicycles and on foot. . . . I did not raise the rent. I simply asked Mr. Magee to pay a share of the upkeep of the lawn in the summer and shoveling the walk in the winter."

Judge William J. Granfield, describing Mr. Magee's attitude toward his landlady as "mean," continued the case to Sept. 9 for disposition.

More Cities Asked to Join Can Salvage

Householders in nine more New England cities today were being importuned to contribute to the tin-can salvage program, the regional Office of War Information announced in Boston.

Local OWI officials explained that though the activities of the conservation division's tin-salvage units were located in certain cities, communities outside may participate in the campaign provided the salvaged cans may be economically shipped to detinning plants or adequately stored for future detinning.

New cities selected in New England include: Portland, Maine; Fall River, New Bedford, and Worcester, Mass.; Concord and Manchester, N. H.; New Haven, Bridgeport, and Waterbury, Conn.

Back Taxes Drive Called For by Long

Municipal tax collectors and treasurers in Massachusetts cities and towns were called upon by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, to make a drive to collect unpaid back taxes immediately.

In order to start the year 1943 in a good position to meet the coming financial problem, Mr. Long urged the officials to "establish 1942 as a tax collecting year without equal."

He also impressed upon them the desirability of clearing from municipal books all uncollectable back taxes before the 1943 year opens.

Coast Guard Week Planned

Vice - Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, will be the guest speaker in Boston Aug. 2 when the mass induction of 150 recruits for the Coast Guard will inaugurate Coast Guard Week.

Admiral Waesche will speak over a nation-wide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System over Station WEEI, according to Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Phannemiller, District Personnel Procurement Officer. Also speaking on the Sunday program will be Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin who yesterday issued proclamations announcing Coast Guard Week from Aug. 2-9.

High point of the week will be the celebration of the 152d anniversary of the Coast Guard on Aug. 4. Full details of the week's program are not available yet.

On Sunday, however, the United States Coast Guard Academy Band will open the celebration with a concert at Hatch Memorial Shell on the Esplanade, from 4:30 to 5 p. m. Following the concert Coast Guardsmen will give a water demonstration in the Basin. Lifeboat races with boats from Nahant and other nearby stations, a breeches buoy drill and a capsize drill will be features of the afternoon performance. They will culminate in a parade of about 300 recruits from the Hotel Brunswick to the Esplanade.

The speeches will follow the arrival of recruits. Arthur Fiedler, Boston Pops and Esplanade Concerts conductor, will lead the Coast Guard Band. The regular Esplanade concert will conclude the program for Sunday.

Auto Tax Evaders To Be Prosecuted

Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue for Massachusetts, has received instructions from Washington to proceed vigorously with legal prosecutions of motorists operating a motor vehicle on the highway without an automobile use tax stamp.

Penalties for failures to purchase a stamp or have it affixed to the motor vehicle are a maximum fine of $25 and 30 days' imprisonment, Mr. Hassett said.

The Collector stated the investigation of this district indicates that most persons subject to the tax have complied with the law. During the remainder of this month, automobile use tax stamps may be purchased at local post offices, he said. Effective Aug. 1, however, motorists will be required to purchase the stamp at the Collector's office.

Mr. Hassett also said that every deputy collector and field agent had been c tituted a policeman by the Internal Revenue Department with instructions to watch for violators and to report them immediately for prosecution.

Camp Lee Honors Farmer Marksman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP LEE, Va.—A New Hampshire farmer, who had never been on a rifle range until assigned to Camp Lee, Quartermaster Replacement Training Center, has received from the Post Commander an expert rifleman's medal and a check for $20 for shooting the highest individual rifle score in camp during the present training period.

He is Private Robert T. Garland of Northamton, N. H., and now in Company F of the Quartermaster Training Center. Private Garland's previous marksmanship experience was "old-time American." He spent much of his 26 years in the New England woods and wild country, tracking game ranging from bear to rabbits and wild fowl.

Much of his shooting was with a 12-gauge shot gun. The closest he ever came to firing on a rifle range before entering the Army was when he shot at a country fair rifle stand. Despite his consistent hunting success, he didn't do so well.

After attaining the highest score among the thousands of soldiers firing on the Camp Lee range, Private Garland received his letter of commendation from Maj. Gen. James E. Edmunds, Post Commander.

At a company party, he was honored as Col. Allan J. Kennedy, his Regimental Commander, presented him with a check and his medal.

Flight Schools To Move Inland

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—The National Aeronautic Association reported today that between 75 and 100 operators of flight training bases along the East Coast must "move their schools inland and acquire new fields and facilities or go out of business" as a result of the creation of a new "vital defense area."

Lieut. Gen. Hugh Drum, Commanding General of the Eastern Defense Command and First Army, announced designation of the general area, but its exact boundaries have not been finally determined, the Association said. It said the regulations presented eastern base operators of flight schools with a problem similar to that which caused 54 West Coast schools to move inland.

Santa Clara Truckers Form Transport 'Co-op'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Designed to conserve motor equipment for the duration, truck operators in Santa Clara County have formed a co-operative group with S. D. Ackerman, President.

The purpose of the group is to make every effort to obtain adequate transportation facilities for Santa Clara Valley transportation requirements through co-operative action. Special stress will be placed on moving farm produce to the canneries. Clearing centers will be established to conserve equipment and eliminate one-way trips in which trucks return without loads.

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Stocktaking Sale

BEGINNING MONDAY AT 8:30

Russia Urges 'Last-Ditch' Defense

Continued from Page 1

said vast air battles were being fought over wide areas of the treeless Don steppes. The dispatch said the Germans were availing themselves of the flat terrain to establish airdromes swiftly near the front lines.

Fighters principally were based at the front but the swiftly-built airdromes also were used by transport planes bringing up fuel and ammunition. A Soviet raid on one of these fields was said to have destroyed 28 of the huge Junkers-52 transports.

German Resistance Grows at Voronezh

German resistance at Voronezh at the northern extremity of the tense Don Front was reported stronger, but the Red Army on the western bank struck to the outskirts of a large populated place southeast of the City. The Germans were trying to throw new bridges across the river but Russian artillery was hampering every such effort.

Red Star said the German 57th and 168th Infantry Divisions, reinforced by artillery formations, had been thrown into the Voronezh battle. The Germans were making every effort to prevent the successful Russian defense from growing into a counterattack on the flank of the extended armies in the south.

A dispatch from the Bryansk Front, southwest of Moscow, said Red tanks crossed an unidentified river and plunged against the German rear, wrecking communications and reaching a fresh German division intended for reinforcement of Voronezh operations. The defeated German 340th Division was shifted to the Bryansk wedge, the dispatch said, but was forced to retire.

Germans Declare Rostov Is Taken

The German High Command declared that, although mopping-up operations remained, Rostov had been captured. The Vichy Radio said block-destroying explosions of delayed action bombs planted by the Russians were hindering the Nazi occupation

The Soviet Information Bureau said large enemy tank formations were attempting to break into Rostov.

"Intense and sanguinary battles are taking place," it said. "On one of the sectors our artillery tank destroyers repelled six enemy attacks and destroyed eight German tanks.

"Approaches to the fortified districts are littered with the corpses of thousands of Hitlerites. However, disregarding their losses, the enemy continues to throw more and more forces into the battle."

Fighting for Don River crossings in the region of Tsimlyansk, about half way between Rostov and the Volga River City of Stalingrad, was declared to have cost the invaders more than 1,500 killed on a single sector Friday.

RAF Raids in Egypt

Axis Planes Downed In Desert Combat

Cairo dispatches said more than 20 Axis aircraft were damaged on the ground and three others were shot down in air fights during Royal Air Force attacks on the El Daba landing field Friday in a sustained air offensive against General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces.

Ground fighting consisted mainly of artillery duels in the central and northern sectors of the El Alamein front with some patrol activity. In the southern sector there was nothing to report, a British communiqué said.

Allied planes have been raiding El Daba day and night for several days in an effort to cut down the air support for Marshal Rommel's forces.

Official sources in Cairo said that in seven daylight operations in the past week United States Army Air Forces in the Middle East had caused heavy damage to docks, port installations, and shipping at Tobruk, Bengasi, and Suda Bay, Crete.

Torpedo-carrying aircraft of the RAF went across the Mediterranean into the Ionian Sea to attack an enemy merchant ship. The ship was ablaze at the end of the attack and was down at the bows, the British Communiqué said.

A British military commentator in London disclosed that Imperial troops had withdrawn from "one or two positions exposed to heavy enemy artillery fire."

Informed military opinion in London was that, although the British retain the initiative in Africa, the arrival of a single Axis convoy could swing the balance to the other side at any time.

It was reliably reported in Ankara, Turkey, that five trains had passed through Yugoslavia into Greece carrying 120 18-ton tanks for shipment to the Axis African armies.

Axis concern with Allied efforts to get reinforcements to Africa was reflected in a Rome announcement that Italian submarines had sunk a troop-laden transport ship and a 5000-ton merchantman in the Mediterranean. No details of the reported sinkings were given.

American Task Force Bags 2 Nazi Planes

By the Associated Press

London, July 25

A United States naval task force, commanded by Rear Admiral Robert C. Giffen, destroyed two German planes and probably shot down two others for the first toll by American warships operating in European waters an authoritative source reported.

Admiral Giffen announced July 23 that the American force, in conjunction with the British Home Fleet, had been in action against enemy aircraft, describing the operations "just the usual thing."

The planes were bagged during a number of bombing sorties covering several days, members of the task force said.

Japanese Bombed:

Allied Fliers Blast Papuan Invasion

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia said 45,000 pounds of explosives and incendiaries were dropped Friday on Japanese troops, invasion barges, stores, and installations in the newly occupied Buna-Gona region low on the northeast coast of the Papuan Peninsula.

Large fires were started and an antiaircraft battery was silenced, the communiqué reported.

"A number of the enemy's cargo vessels have been unable to unload, being forced to withdraw to the north under cover of naval forces," it said.

Eighteen Japanese bombers and a 16-plane fighter escort were reported, meanwhile, to have struck ineffectively at the airdrome of Port Moresby, advanced Allied base on New Guinea's south coast, 110 miles below Buna.

Buna, surrounded by grassy plains suitable for air fields, controls the only passable trail to Port Moresby. Natural obstacles halt vehicles only 26 miles from Buna at the Government station of Kokoda.

From there, the route is hazardous even for foot travel. A wire suspension bridge permits passage across the Kumusi River, 14 miles farther southwest. Just beyond the river is an almost perpendicular hill, 800 feet high. Then come gorges, high mountains, jungles.

United States Army fliers first detected the sea movement of the Japanese down the Papuan Peninsula from their older bases at Salamaua and Lae on July 20 and three Japanese transports were listed among the invasion craft destroyed.

Nevertheless, the Japanese are believed to have put several thousand men ashore and the Brisbane Courier Mail expressed disappointment in an editorial headed "Attack Must Be Our Aim."

"Disappointment," it said, "must be felt on two scores: first that Allied forces were not in a position to take the initiative; second that the approaching convoy was not intercepted earlier and attacked harder."

U. S. Vessels Sunk:

Submarine Toll Increased to 398

The Navy disclosure of the sinking of two United States cargo vessels was the first announcement of a successful U-boat attack in 48 hours. It raised to 398 the unofficial Associated Press count of Allied and neutral merchant-ship losses in the Western Atlantic since Dec. 7.

Four men, including the skipper, were killed when their medium-sized merchantman was struck by a torpedo June 8 in the Caribbean. Thirty-seven others escaped.

The second vessel was torpedoed in mid-July about 800 miles off the East Coast of the United States.

The Cuban Navy announced the arrival in Cuba of 11 survivors of a medimum-sized Norwegian ship, torpedoed in the Caribbean, but it was not known whether the sinking previously had been reported.

The rescue of all 123 persons aboard the vessel sunk in the Atlantic was disclosed in the Third Naval District's account of the sinking.

The ship was torpedoed in daylight. The 57 crew members and 66 passengers abandoned ship in orderly fashion, escaping in two lifeboats. The two boats were adrift only a short time when they were sighted by a United States naval vessel, which brought the survivors to port.

War Casualties:

41 U. S. Soldiers Killed in Alaska

The Army issued today its first casualty list from the Alaskan area, announcing for local publication the names of 41 American soldiers killed in the June 3 Japanese raid on Dutch Harbor or subsequent air operations in the Aleutian Islands.

There were six officers and 35 enlisted men, representing 18 states. With this list, the Army has announced the names of 931 soldiers who were killed in action or fatally wounded in other areas since the war began.

Mum's the Word—Spell It With an 'S'

Associated Press

Yanks Are Warned at an Australian Port

The motto on the sign the pretty Australian miss is holding for the soldiers to see as they disembark "down under" was sure to attract attention, but whether the doughboys paid as much attention to the inscription as they did to the bearer is not said. Silence is a virtue, especially as to troop movements and the boys have had this rather well drilled into them. But they had no objection to be reminded of it again as their smiles testify well enough.

Argentine Policy Turns Away From United Nations' Cause

Continued from Page 1

tions in that direction, as desired by the Rio resolutions, were modified by the fact that various other American republics "jumped the gun" by breaking off relations or declaring war in advance of the Rio consultations.

The Administration takes the view that the state of Argentina's military establishment is such that its paramount obligation is to avoid war at all costs. It is dubious of the United States ability to supply war materials for the defense of South America.

The Argentine position is that Washington contends countries which sever relations with the Axis should have first call on military supplies since they are exposed to attack, but that Argentina cannot risk a severance with the Axis because it can't obtain the needed war materials from the United States—in time if at all.

Finally—

It was explained that Argentina feels wounded in its sovereignty by the United States blacklist. Sovereignty in the view of the Castillo Administration is a precious endowment which must be defended at all costs—especially when there is the remotest suspision it is being threatened by the United States.

Bill Asks Break

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 25 (AP)—A group of Radical (liberal) Deputies last night introduced a bill in Congress asking the Government to carry out the Rio de Janeiro accord, which recommended a diplomatic rupture with the Axis, in order "to make an effective participation in the solidarity and defense of the American continent."

This action came shortly after a newspaper report which quoted Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu as saying that if a vote had been taken on the diplomatic rupture issue at last week's Congressional interpellation and secret session, there would only have been five affirmative votes.

Señor Ruiz Guinazu disavowed this report.

Castillo Accused

MEXICO, D. F., July 25 (AP)—Mexican labor leader Vicente Lombardo Toledano yesterday accused Argentina's President, Ramon S. Castillo, of Axis sympathies, and warned against possible German-inspired uprisings in America as a Nazi means of distracting the United States from inaugurating a second front in Europe.

The President of the Latin-American Labor Confederation told a labor meeting here that President Castillo's conduct was one "of provocation and insult for all other governments" in America, and said Señor Castillo was "connected with the economic and political interests of Axis subjects in Argentina, Brazil and Chile."

"During the next three months," he said, "there can occur in South America coups d'état, pronouncements in favor of the Axis powers, or military incursions of Nazi-Fascist forces supported by their active co-believers in some countries in the south."

Hull Promises Hailed in China

CHUNGKING, July 25 (AP)—The Chinese press acclaimed today Secretary of State Cordell Hull's Thursday night speech in which he promised maximum aid for the Allies of the United States, but editorial writers asserted the United Nations must seek to gain the initiative at once to achieve victory.

"An immediate Allied offensive is necessary," declared the Central Daily News. "An offensive is not only the best defense but the only way to rout the enemy."

Ta Kung Pao said the Allies should "form a second front in Europe and aid China for a land attack by launching sea and air offensives in the Pacific."

"Thus only may we seek out our enemies and attack them at every point on the globe," the paper added.

The press generally indorsed Mr. Hull's assertion that after the war some international agency must be formed which could—by force if necessary—preserve peace.

Attorney Found Guilty In Fox-Davis Case

PHILADELPHIA, July 24 (AP)—Three special masters reported to United States District Court today they had found Morgan S. Kaufman, Scranton, Pa., attorney and former Federal bankruptcy referee, guilty of "grossly unprofessional" conduct in his relations with retired United States Circuit Court Judge J. Warren Davis.

They recommended that Mr. Kaufman be "disciplined."

Attorney General Francis Biddle asked the inquiry after William Fox, one-time millionaire movie magnate, testified that during his bankruptcy proceedings he made unsecured loans to Judge Davis through Mr. Kaufman in exchange for "favors."

Millions of British Women Work in All-Out War Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—The British Embassy released figures here this week showing that women are now nearly 100 per cent mobilized in Britain's all-out war effort.

There are 15,800,000 women in Great Britain between the ages of 18 and 64. Of this number, approximately 670,000 are disabled and 5,500,000 are taking care of families. There remain 9,630,000 women within the 18 to 64 age group available for war work.

By June, 1942, there were 7,500,000 women in the United Kingdom already doing full-time jobs in some part of the war-production program. This figure includes women employed as clerks, waitresses, and in similar categories, but does not include those serving in the women's auxiliaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force or the Land Army, or Women's Voluntary Services.

Further utilization of the woman power of Britain is foreshadowed with the recent registration for national service, and the announcement that the dual-purpose women's labor army is being formed which will harvest crops this autumn, do factory work this winter, and return again to the farms next spring.

Leads in Mobilization

These figures and the further plans of utilizing the help of women in war work bear out, the Embassy report shows, the recent statement in the House of Commons by Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor: "No country in the history of the world has mobilized its manpower and womanpower to such a point as Britain has in this war."

Of the 7,500,000 British women in industry, well over 1,500,000 are actually engaged in manual-labor tasks in the production of munitions, aircraft, or other vital war goods. In addition, great numbers are attached to the three fighting forces. In the auxiliary Territorial service alone there were over 100,000 girls in 1941.

Britain is cited as the only country in the world to call up so many of its women for the forces. There are 23,000 women in the Women's Royal Naval Service—enough to replace sufficient sailors to man between eight and ten battleships. Tens of thousands of other British women have volunteered for the Women's Auxiliary Air Force. Women practice over 50 trades in the Army, and actually serve with the antiaircraft gunners on gun sites during action.

One of the hardest jobs for women is with the Women's Land Army, which has recruited 30,000 women for full-time farm work to increase the domestic food output and thus save vital shipping space for other purposes.

Work During Raid

There is a huge army of 1,020,000 in the Women's Voluntary Services (WVS) which operates canteens during raids, supplies clothing for bombed-out persons, and helps to rehouse the homeless.

Many thousands of women whose home ties prevent them from whole-time work have volunteered for part-time duties and are being taken on in numerous factories. Speaking of such part-time women workers, a factory manager recently said: "These women are not working for the money, because that is little enough. It is from loyalty and sheer patriotism."

On the northeast coast, women are working in iron and steel plants; in coal mine areas they are engaged in surface work. Of women working on aircraft repairs, the chief planner of repairs says: "The suitability of women for this work is ideal. No words can pay sufficient tribute to how well they have worked, their courage, initiative, and enthusiasm, and their pluck in sticking the long hours."

Currie's Return to Chungking Gives Fresh Hope to Chinese

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, July 25 — The return to Chungking of President Roosevelt's special representative, Dr. Lauchlin Currie, gives great satisfaction to the Chinese. His first visit to China, almost a year and a half ago, was considered highly successful in giving Washington a correct picture of China's manifold difficulties and in paving the way to closer Sino-American co-operation.

His quick and penetrating understanding of the peculiarities of the Chinese situation and his sympathetic attitude inspired much confidence in Chinese Government and business leaders. It is hoped that his second visit will do much to accelerate the fulfillment of Chinese wishes for more and indirect American assistance.

Dr. Currie is making a second investigation into China's financial and economic situation. Early in 1941 few had any doubt that the drastic rise of prices was bound to drive up budget expenditure. Actual expenditure during the first half of the present year was almost exactly within the limits of the budget's estimate while during any previous period of the war actual expenditure considerably exceeded the budgeted amount.

This achievement is due to some measure of retrenchment especially by means of eliminating the number of national and local Government organizations not essential to the war effort. At the same time revenue has been increased mainly by the revival of the land tax which monetary depreciation had virtually canceled during 1940 and 1941 and by its collection in kind.

The present price level is about four times as high as it was during Dr. Currie's first visit 18 months ago. But previous to that time a fourfold rise of prices had taken place during a period of only eight months. This means that the velocity of the rise of prices has been considerably reduced, although it has, of course, proved impossible under the circumstances prevailing during the last year and a half altogether to prevent a further upward movement of the price level. Apart from that China's primitive economic structure and its long-suffering population have adjusted themselves better to the steady upward trend of prices than might have been expected. Living conditions today are certainly harder than they were then, especially for Government officials, other salaried employees and a great part of the coolies and other workers but they are still not considered unbearable.

Early in 1941 China had to manage with a poor fall harvest and the prospects of the next spring and fall crops were by no means bright. This year, however, a very good spring harvest of wheat and other grains was brought in and an exceptionally bountiful crop of rice, corn and other foodstuffs is practically assured. This will probably make it relatively easy for the Government to enforce the intended increase of the land tax payable in kind and enlarged compulsory purchases of rice and wheat at low prices for distribution to the Army, the Government officials and the population of Chungking.

Unrest in Hungary Grows; Endangers Food for Nazis

By Derek Patmore

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 25—Reliable reports reaching foreign diplomatic circles here declare the internal situation in Hungary is becoming chaotic.

Hungarian Premier Nicholas Kallay has now promised the Axis that his government will be completely submissive but Mr. Kallay seems to have little authority in the country itself. This week the Hungarian Premier dismissed four Undersecretaries of State from his government because they were not active enough in collaboration with Germany and it is expected Mr. Kallay will now become nothing more than a Hungarian Quisling, taking orders from Berlin.

However, despite these measures unrest prevails in Hungary. Members of the Hungarian Nazi movement Golden Arrow continue to fight among themselves and one of the former Golden Arrow leaders, Malnasi, is now attacking Major Ferenc Szalasi, present Golden Arrow leader in the press, accusing him of incompetence and of having destroyed the whole movement.

At the same time Hungarian peasants are resisting German pressure and food demands whenever they can and they continue to burn their crops rather than send them to Germany. For example, in the Hungarian district of Szekesfehrver farm workers refused to work and police were forced to intervene. All these workers have now been sent to concentration camps.

The food shortage is also causing bitter dislike for the Kallay Government. In certain towns such as Szombathely fat is unobtainable and oil is being given instead. But Hungarian housewives complain bitterly, especially as all their menfolk are now being sent to be sacrificed on the Russian Front.

Another factor in Hungarian unrest is the general Balkan political picture. There seems to be widespread fears in Budapest that Hungary's Balkan neighbors are secretly plotting to encircle the Magyar kingdom when the war is over.

[The Overseas News Agency in a recent London dispatch declared Hungary was trying to circumvent the "encirclement plot" by trying to woo Slovakia away from any possible Balkan combination by making overtures to Bratislava, suggesting a favorable modification of Slovakia's frontiers and also proposing a non-aggression and friendship pact.]

One of Hungary's misfortunes is that Admiral Nicholas Horthy, once an energetic leader, has now become as apathetic as Marshal Philippe Pétain, and the Hungarian nobles, who are still large landowners, instead of trying to help the state, have all retired to their lands and washed their hands of contemporary politics. Apathy on the part of the powerful Hungarian aristocracy is causing them to become even more unpopular with Hungarian peasants and workers, and it is unlikely at the end of the present war that these feudal landlords will be allowed to retain their present huge estates.

Growing unrest in Hungary is serious for Germany, because, having drained Rumania, Hungary is now one of Germany's main food and grain suppliers.

Independents Quit

NEW YORK, July 25 (ONA)—The Independent Hungary movement, under constant fire from American and Hungarian liberals since its establishment a year ago by Tibor Eckhardt, right-wing politician and associate of Admiral Nicholas Horthy, has ceased functioning for the duration of the war following the resignation of its entire executive board.

Mr. Eckhardt's resignation as President of the movement is said to have been forced because of his failure to win the support of all exiled Hungarian elements, particularly the liberal.

Protests against Mr. Eckhardt's political activities were filed with the State Department as early as last February when the Czechoslovak and Yugoslavian Governments made it clear that they considered them dangerous to their future peace and security.

Synthetic Rubber Control Taken From the WPB

Continued from Page 1

originally designed to make 60,000 tong.

The remainder of the program—500,000 tons of Buna S from petroleum, 200,000 tons of Buna S grain, and 40,000 tons of specialty rubber—is not to be changed, it was learned.

A WPB official cautioned against too much optimism because of this new development, however, pointing out that it would take at least a year to secure substantial amounts of the new rubber from facilities now under construction. It was also possible that the Army would request the rubber as a military reserve.

Steel—Congress gave evidence of moving in on the developing steel shortage the way it has on rubber.

First, Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, blocked consideration, at least temporarily, of a resolution which would call upon the Maritime Commission to stay for 30 days or longer the cancellation of its shipbuilding contract with Andrew J. Higgins of New Orleans because of an announced steel shortage.

Immediately a House subcommittee which started out to investigate cancellation of the Higgins' ship contract has been instructed to enlarge the scope of its inquiry so as to ascertain the full extent of the steel scarcity, the degree to which it is hampering the war production program, and what is being done to increase steel production.

The Higgins' contract to build 200 Liberty cargo ships in yards not yet completed was cancelled early this week on orders of the Maritime Commission for the stated reason that the builder would be unable to get enough steel to do the job.

Shortage of steel was cited as the chief reason for a slowdown at Henry Kaiser's celebrated mass production shipyard in Oregon; for a lag of output at the Todd Shipyards on the East Coast; for a shutdown at two converted automobile plants in Detroit, and for a curtailment of lend-lease steel allotments.

The House group, a subcommittee of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee headed by Representative Frank W. Boykin (D) of Alabama, which had been investigating the Higgins case, is preparing questionnaires to be sent to the War and Navy Departments, steel manufacturers and all steel users. The replies will furnish the basis for hearings on the subject.

In steel, as in aluminum, rubber and various other basic war materials, the experts have been all but baffled in their attempts to anticipate requirements. About a year and a half ago, for example, the WPB (then OPM) was told that there would be a surplus of steel through both 1941 and 1942. But long before 1941 was ended it became apparent that there would be deficiencies in both years, and not surpluses.

There were similar miscalculations as to supplies and requirements of aluminum, rubber, and other vital commodities.

The explanation of those who made the underestimates it is said that no one could have foretold the terrific speed with which war industries today are eating up raw materials, and no one could have anticipated the potential demand for these raw materials when the whole world went to war.

Inflation—Here there appears to be substantial agreement between Congress and the White House to leave further action to halt inflationary trends in wages, farm prices and rents to the use of Executive war powers.

The decision is subject, of course, to last-minute change but it does not now look as though further anti-inflation legislation would be requested and in effect Congress will take an unofficial recess until September.

It is understood that Mr. Roosevelt has been advised by his legal experts that the price control bill itself gives him wide latitude to block all general wage increases which he considers inimical to the public interest.

The issue which remains, then, is not so much whether the President has the power to act against inflation on all fronts, including wage increases, but whether he is ready to take such action vigorously and consistently.

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Purge Begins in Ostmark 'Laboratory'

Nazi acts in old Austria believed experiments in measures to be used later in Germany.

By Ernest Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Nazi purge which has just begun in former Austria to wipe out "unsocial elements" raises the question of whether anti-Nazi feeling has flared to new peaks or whether Austria is to be once more the laboratory for measures to be tried later in Germany proper.

From the standpoint of state administration Ostmark, as Austria has been renamed by the Nazis, is merely just another Gau or Province among many others. But the fact that it is the Führer's native country seems to be at least one reason for the fact that Austria always marches one step ahead of the other provinces in what might be called the "practical" application of National Socialism.

Coming at a time when reports are being circulated about increases in the strength of the SS (Elite Guard) inside Germany—as a measure to prevent internal dissension—it is possible that Germany is preparing for a clean-up campaign in its own yard. If so, it is possible that new measures and techniques are to be evolved and experimented with in Austria.

At the same time the new Austrian purge would serve a useful purpose for the Nazis in coping with resistance and sabotage.

Desertions Increasing

Indications are that the overwhelming majority of the Austrians are at the present time anti-Nazi at heart. Hostility to the more than four-year-old regime appears to be stronger than ever among Austrians serving in the German Army.

Frequent reports recently tell of Austrian occupation troops who actively assist the underground movements in conquered territories or, at least, are anxious not to interfere with them. Cases of desertion have lately occurred with increasing frequency. To check this the German High Command has introduced capital punishment for Austrian soldiers overstaying leave by anything over 24 hours. German soldiers guilty of a similar offense get away with a short prison term.

Another cause for Austrian discontent is the fact that casualties among Austrian soldiers are extremely high. For a time Viennese letter carriers refused to distribute the fatality notices which, for Vienna alone, amounted to many thousands a day. Eventually, SS men had to be ordered to deliver the notices.

Women Drafted for Work

Persons living around Vienna are also particularly dissatisfied with Nazi recruiting of Viennese woman power. Viennese women, from 13 to 50 have been drafted for all kinds of labor. Thousands were sent as farm helpers to the Reich and large numbers were pressed for work in armament and chemical plants which had been shifted from Western Germany to Vienna and Lower Austria.

The Viennese have reacted in the same manner as any of the conquered nations—by industrial sabotage, the planting of bombs in public buildings, and by nonviolent resistance.

A determined slow-down movement in Austrian industries is reported in some cases to have reduced output by as much as 50 to 60 per cent of the pre-Anschluss days. Nuisance acts are frequent. Overnight popular monuments are painted with black and yellow stripes, the old Imperial colors of Austria; the residences of party officials are covered with stickers reading "Assassins of Dollfuss." The phrase "We shall win the war," has become the generally accepted slogan of the Viennese. The accent lies on the "WE" meaning "We Austrians—not you Germans."

Want to "Do Something"

Although such resistance does not apparently represent any organized anti-Nazi movement as in other occupied lands, it can be said that discontent is universal and that the Austrians are more apt than, for instance, the Prussians or the Saxonians to "do something about it."

The new Purge Law, as this recent decree is commonly called, confers upon the Gauleiter and his executive organs—above all the Gestapo—the right to "eliminate" anyone who, by Nazi concepts, is considered a criminal or an element of "social unrest," or mentally disabled, or suffering from hereditary diseases.

In order to leave no doubt about the all-embracing character of the Purge Law, the Nazi news agency DNB stated in a radio commentary that it was expressly directed against "querulously inclined" persons. That means virtually every single Austrian, since they have always been particularly fond of grumbling.

It is left to the discretion of the Nazi officials to decide if a person indicted under the Purge Law can be re-educated—the concentration camp—or is to be regarded as a hopeless case—the firing squad.

Keystone

What Future for Austria?

The farmer in the high valleys of the Tirol and the child in the picturesque remote villages of this former empire feel the imprint of the conqueror posing as a friend, using the "Ostmark" as one of the testing grounds for the Nazi system.

Aim of Austrians

LONDON, July 25 (ONA)—Free Austrian leaders here recently demanded that the British Government list at an early date the restoration of an independent Austria as a war aim.

Published by the Manchester Guardian, a statement by the Free Austrians urged a declaration that Austria is an enemy-occupied country, that the forcible annexation of Austria and the fraudulent plebiscite is not recognized as expressing the free will of the Austrian nation and that restoration of an independent Austria along the lines of the Atlantic Charter is a war aim of the Allies.

Stressing that the annexation of Austria had given Hitler a springboard for further aggression, the Free Austrian statement expressed the conviction that the cause of the Allied nations would be furthered if the British Government issued a declaration along the aforementioned lines.

Ecuador's Hat Trade

Due to the excellent United States market for Panama hats, the Department of Commerce reports that the Ecuadoran hat industry continued prosperous in 1941.

Axis Using New Technique In Combating the Chetniks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland, July 23—The Axis appears to have developed a new technique for combatting the fierce guerrilla warfare being waged against it by the Chetniks in Yugoslavia. It is still too early to determine whether it is a success.

According to recent word received here from Italy, Gen. Draja Mihailovitch's Partisan bands are being run down and engaged by Fascist and Nazi-controlled units especially organized along the same lines as the rebellious troops they oppose. The anti-partisan groups fight with traditional partisan methods, combining hit and run military action with political measures against civilians, as the partisans are unable to operate without civilian aid.

The new Axis units are lightly armed and are under the command of capable officers who are privileged to make their own decisions on important strategical or operational questions. The most suitable troops for this sort of fighting that the Axis has yet found are the pro-Fascist Ustachi of Croatia who know the Yugoslavian mountains and are steeped in partisan traditions.

The new technique appears to have been tried out first in the Mount Kozara region of northwest Bosnia. The Zagreb correspondent of the Hungarian press said the Axis-officered Ustachi first removed the entire civilian population from the area and then combed the forests and mountains for guerrillas.

Reports on the success of this action vary considerably. The Croatians claim 3,500 Partisans were killed and 8,000 prisoners taken, whereas Germans say that only 1,100 were killed. Since about 20,000 guerrillas are engaged in this region even these conflicting reports do not point to decisive success.

In any event, Chetnik resistance is causing the Axis more and more concern.

The following article recently appeared in the Italian newspaper, Giornale d'Italia:

"Why are so many Italians still dying in the Balkans? Many people in Italy are still asking themselves this question. This Balkan war has become a true popular movement enlisting the energies of men, women, old men and adolescents. Resistance of Serbian, Montenegrin and Slovenian elements are explainable by the fact these elements realize the fate of Slavism in the west is at stake, a Slavism which has gained a foothold on the Adriatic and threatens the very existence of Italian nations. The struggle has taken the aspect of guerrilla warfare in which armed bands of Chetniks excel and which consists of bold raids against the lines of communication, roads, railways, water pipes and isolated posts. The operations are led by a tried chief, Gen. Draja Mikailovitch, who passed the test during the last war under German occupation."

Reports reaching Berne agree the resistance of Yugoslavia is stiffening. Over 200,000 guerrillas are now said to be fighting and keeping 10,000 German SS troops and 25 Italian divisions occupied.

One official Italian announcement stated murder of Italian Government officials, especially Fascists, and even women sent to Yugoslavia is assuming disturbing proportions.

There are ten main regions of active resistance in Yugoslavia.

In the north near the Italian border in Slovenia between Celio and Triest and in the region around Ljubljana 300,000 Slovenes are continuing a 25-year fight for freedom with an additional 700,000 Slovenese whom the Italians have sought to enslave in the present war.

Practically all Slovenian villages are said to be in the hands of Slovenian fighters for freedom. Italians "control" four big cities and 20 medium sized cities.

The second center of resistance is the long strip of mountains south of Karlovac.

The third center, where the chief fighting is now taking place is in the Mount Kozora region previously referred to.

The fourth region is in southeast Bosnia.

The fifth main center of resistance is Herzegovina in Montenegro, an area of 30,000 square kilometers and almost as large as Switzerland. This mountainous region is the center of General Mihailovitch's command. He rules without much trouble from the Axis in this area, issuing his own passports and collecting taxes.

The sixth resistance center in the coastal region of Dalmatia is strong. The Giornale D'Italia states the railway line traversing the Dinarian Alps along the Adriatic from Fiume to Spalato is constantly exposed to enemy attack where conditions are extremely favorable. The Chetniks use a special derailing mechanism which is attached quickly to the rails. Many are available since they were formerly manufactured at Kregujavec.

The seventh center is in Northwestern Serbia region of Sabac where patriots are holding though the Germans frequently report a "final cleanup".

The eighth center of resistance is the Serbian Bulgarian border where a constant warfare is being waged under Dragolube Jornaowitch and where a number of Bulgarian Peasant Party members have joined the Serbs.

The ninth section is the southern Yugoslavia-Macedonia area where small groups of guerillas continue to hold out although little news of them is available.

The tenth principal center of resistance is the border between southern Hungary and Croatia near Srijem where the fighting flows over into the Serbian territory annexed by Hungary. Yugoslavian sources state the number of Serbians killed in this region exceeds 100,000.

Ljubljana Churches Seized by Germans

Overseas News Agency

Lisbon, July 23

German occupation authorities have confiscated all property of 142 Roman Catholic churches and of all ecclesiastical institutions in the See of Ljubljana, in Yugoslavia, the Bishop of Ljubljana charged in a pastoral letter received here.

The Bishop declared that the clergy has been expelled from 148 parishes, 14 religious houses have been closed and their communities expelled and that the College of St. Vit, the principal Slovene secondary school, which had 600 students in residence and a teaching staff of 38, has been turned into a concentration camp.

Nazi Vigilance Hampers Polish Patriots

By Ann Su Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The situation in Poland illustrates plainly the tremendous obstacles that lie in the way of organized opposition to the Nazis in the conquered countries of Europe.

It is almost impossible to formulate effective wide-scale resistance in Poland, not only because the Gestapo has penetrated to every phase of Polish life, but because the Germans maintain an iron grip on all means of communication and public contact.

The Poles are forbidden to assemble in halls or theaters to hear speakers or to discuss questions. Only the most limited social functions are permitted. Except for secret radiocasts which, incidentally, only a very few Poles who own powerful receiving sets can hear, the only news they receive is that provided by the Nazi-controlled press and German-published books.

Recently postal officials and employees in the Government-General were given the right to refuse to accept for transmission any letter, telegram, telephone or radio message, letter by carrier pigeon or message in any form. The refusal may apply to the whole of the letter or message or to a part and no reason need be given for the rejection.

Meetings Prevented

As a result of these measures prospective conspirators are greatly handicapped in getting together and in planning effective sabotage or other acts of opposition.

Of course, there are innumerable organized groups which bravely meet in secret and lay plans for reaching immediate and ultimate anti-German objectives. But these circles must of necessity be very small, for the greater their number the greater their chances of detection.

Moreover, the state of abject poverty and servitude in which the Polish population is kept by the Germans militates strongly against organized opposition. The average Pole is kept too busy eking out a bare subsistence to do much plotting.

Sabotage Almost Daily

The fact that the Poles have been able to develop as much opposition as they have is a high tribute to their fortitude and ingenuity. German newspapers, for example, recently reported that daily fights were taking place on the Polish frontiers between Polish guerrillas and German police. Behind each of these skirmishes there had to be hours of planning amid the greatest dangers and the overcoming of incredible obstacles.

It is true that hardly a day passes without some act of sabotage in one or more sections of Poland. But the average Pole has little opportunity to do anything but calmly consider the harsh situation in which he finds himself and then seek to adjust his life to it. Although they are never for an instant safe, the people do after a time manage to find a kind of dull routine which they can follow.

The Polish Government in London, according to the Polish Telegraph Agency, has recently learned that the Gestapo carried out a mass seizure of Poles in Warsaw on June 16. A cordon of SS troops was thrown around Napoleon Place and the streets radiating from it.

This is the heart of the Polish Capital, where traffic from every direction meets and crosses. Here is the main post office where people who send correspondence outside the Government-General must go in person and go through the prescribed formalities. The building was full of people at the time the arrests were made.

Over 1,000 Seized

Altogether more than 1,000 persons were seized and taken to unannounced destinations. Presumably they will be used for forced labor, either in the Reich or in army labor battalions.

This is the second mass seizure on Warsaw streets in the last few weeks. The other occurred in and near the large market section known as Zelazna Brama, the Iron Gate, and on Targowka Street in the once great industrial city of Praga, across the Vistula but a part of the Warsaw municipality. On this occasion the seized were taken to Germany for forced labor.

On June 8 in Poznan 15 Poles were publicly hanged, 12 of these women. All the bodies were left on the gallows for 48 hours "as a warning to the Polish people." The victims were accused of distributing copies of the secret papers.

All Polish reserve officers still relatively free in the Government-General were placed under arrest. In Upper Silesia and in other Polish territories it is estimated that about 3,200 more persons were arrested. Of the 1,200 seized in Western Poland in April of this year, a considerable number have been executed on the ground that they were "known enemies of Germany."

Polish War School Opens in Palestine

By Overseas News Agency

London, July 25

Polish Government spokesmen announce that a military preparatory school for Polish boys from the age of 9 to military age has been opened in Palestine under the direction of the Polish Minister of War.

The school already has an enrollment of several hundred, of whom 100 are being trained for Air Force duties. The pupils are for the most part the sons of Polish families who arrived by way of Russia. Others are orphans who lost their parents during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An example of what life under the Nazis means in a conquered nation is provided by a list of "verbotens" or "don'ts" assembled by the Polish Government-in-exile from official orders issued from time to time by the Germans in Polish territories "incorporated" into the Reich or in the Government-General of Poland.

Poles in these areas have been forbidden:

To speak Polish in public or to use Polish names of cities or streets;

To print any book, magazine or newspaper in Polish;

To play or sing Polish music;

To worship in church;

To belong to any religious, natural scientific or social organization;

To attend any school or college;

To go to theaters, operas or concerts;

To visit museums, libraries or educational centers;

To pursue any professional career except medicine under German law;

To enter any public park or garden or sit on any bench in a public place;

To eat in restaurants or cafes;

To visit barber shops, except those partitioned off to segregate Poles;

To travel without permit, or to use express trains and motor busses;

To use automobiles or ride bicycles, except for cycling to work;

To use playing fields or swimming pools;

To visit health resorts or bathing beaches;

To buy clothing or footwear, except work clothes and wooden shoes;

To shop except in certain stores and at certain hours set aside for Poles;

To buy imported foodstuffs;

To own cameras, radio sets or phonograph records;

To own or use boats on and between the Oder and Vistula Rivers;

To own land or any real estate.

British Ceilings To Benefit Public

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—The British public will benefit by cheaper clothing, shoes and household textiles under a new series of Board of Trade orders fixing price ceilings and profit margins.

The board announced today that the new ceilings were possible because of the removal of a purchase tax on standard utility clothing which had been in effect since October, 1940. The tax is to be removed Aug. 3. Prices will drop the full amount of the tax, 10 to 12 per cent.

The price of non-utility types of clothing were stabilized June 30 with profit margins somewhat higher than on utility goods.

Under the lower price ceiling, the top price on utility men's suits, previously $19.45, will be $17.80. Overcoats, formerly $10.90, will be $10.05. Women's utility coats on which the old ceiling price was $16.80 will sell for $16. Women's costumes which sold for $14.80 will have a top price of $14.15.

Airmen of Many Nations Pulling Together in RCAF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

At a time when every effort is being made to remove the last vestige of misunderstanding between the partner nations of men of good will, who are joined in battle against Fascism, it is a heart-warming and encouraging experience to see how airmen of many nations pull together in the squadrons of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

It would be thrilling to find them living and working and playing in closest harmony, as though they had been raised on the same street, were it not that it is taken for granted by the boys themselves as a natural thing—the only relationship that could exist between comrades-in-arms.

Remember this is just one observer's report. Others may say, and some have said, that the widely different backgrounds behind the fliers of nations linked in the two air forces make it difficult for them to pull together. There may be such cases but wherever this observer has been they fit together and work together like the parts of the high speed aircraft they fly.

Take "Tex" for example. Wherever you go you will find "Tex" with his drawl and his half amused yet deeply serious approach to the business of air warfare. "Tex" admits there are many things about his English comrades he doesn't understand. The Canadians are closer to home, somehow. They talk more the same language. But in the air they all talk the same.

"That guy," said "Tex," pointing to his English navigator, "could get us home from Shangri-La. Why, the other night coming back from Bremen. . . ."

And he's away, riding easily on a wave of praise for the lad in the back seat whose navigation has made so many trips to Germany and back successful.

You can be pretty sure that when young men like each other well enough to step in and trade a few insults that don't spare personal appearance or ancestry they like and trust each other a lot. That's the kind of talk you hear around these squadrons. The fellow that no one kids, no one likes.

These lads from the British Isles get a kick out of their comrades like "Tex" and the men from Down Under and Canada and the other parts of the free world. They like their jokes and the way they talk and the way they fight. While it's rarely said perhaps the thing they like best is the way they left Dallas and Melbourne and Auckland and Winnipeg to get into this thing as fast as they could.

Bomber crews, for instance, not only work together but because they get leave at the same time they play together as well. This is as it should be for it increases the team spirit which is essential to the successful operations of a bomber crew. Where lads from the United Kingdom are working with men from other lands it is not uncommon to see them all go to the English flyer's home or home town to meet his friends and his family.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and other Allied leaders who are thinking in terms of a postwar world are agreed that a kind of kinship of all men of good will is one of the bases upon which the new world must build and upon which it must depend for its strength. Here in the forge of battle, tempered by the fire of danger and high courage, links of that chain are being formed.

"Hi Tex . . . Hi Aussie . . . Hi Canada . . . Hi yourself, Limey."

Casual words of comradeship but in them is a friendship as tough as steel, and as enduring as the peace will be.

Americans in Egypt 'Making Desert Talk'

CAIRO, July 25 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell, head of the United States Military Mission in Egypt, and his men "are making the desert sit up and talk," said R. G. Casey, British Minister of State and former Australian Minister to Washington, after a visit to a United States project today.

The establishment is a "splendid example of American military housekeeping on a grand scale—a large widespread establishment which will give added punch to United Nations efforts in this part of the world," said Mr. Casey. "I was much impressed by what I saw."

Presentation of Officers Ends Lions' Convention

TORONTO, July 25 (AP)—The 26th annual Lions Clubs international convention ended yesterday with presentation of newly elected officers and directors, among them Dr. Ramiro Collazo, of Havana, Third Vice-President and the first Latin-American to hold office in the organization.

Edward H. Paine, of Michigan City, Ind., newly elected President, told the 10,000 delegates the United Nations would win the war and the victory would be assurance of democracy for many years to come.

Britain Makes New Projectile

A MIDLAND FACTORY TOWN IN ENGLAND (BPS)—Disclosure that Great Britain is producing a new secret projectile was made here recently with an influx of hundreds of Britain's most skillful women war workers, brought to operate the machinery to turn out the projectile.

The precise nature of the new projectile cannot be published, but while the first hundred of these women were "briefed" for their new task, they were told: "You are going to a war job of the greatest importance. You will be making a new projectile, something a "little different" from anything you have ever done before, but your experience will enable you to do it easily and quickly."

The trained women munitions workers are mobile workers who have no family ties and who may be transported in units of a hundred from plant to plant, wherever they are needed. All skilled in various mechanical and engineering tasks, they will be able to enter full production of the new projectile as soon as the machinery is fully set up for them.

Work in the new factory will be on a 24-hour basis, with the employees coming to their shops in three shifts.

Under the National Service Act, the Minister of Labor is empowered to transfer the women workers from one factory to another as needed. It is this unique plan—through which the British have already developed a reservoir of trained mobile workers—which is expected to enable new factories such as this to start off at full production.

Yugoslav Guerrillas Free 6,000 Captives

Recorded by CBS

London, July 25

Near the town of Ljubljana, in Slovenia, Yugoslav guerrillas attacked a column of patriots who were being led to an Italian concentration camp, and after stopping the trucks, liberated the prisoners, numbering about 6,000, the British Radio reported yesterday.

Most of the prisoners were students who had been arrested by the Italians at Ljubljana during the past few weeks, said the radiocast.

In another region, Italians have executed 75 Slovenian peasant women as a reprisal for the killing of two Fascists. In addition, seven villages were burnt down.

A Moscow broadcast stated that within the past 12 days, battalions of the Yugoslav guerrilla army have liberated seven towns from the German invaders.

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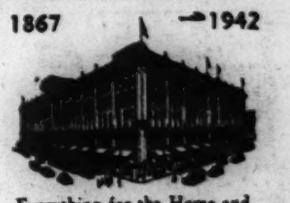
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Musical Priorities

By Oscar Thompson

New York

The Russians, too, we have always with us. Without those Muscovites who have been adding to the world's store of music since midway in the last century, New York's Stadium concerts would have had to stray into unimaginable by-ways or repeat ad nauseam the works of composers who come in for plenty of repetition as it is. The war doubtless inclines both conductors and audiences to the music of the Slavs in something more than the usual degree.

But since at the moment there is no appreciable increase in the number of performances being given British music, the questions that determine our musical priorities seem to relate the issue less to our war associations than to our love of certain types of melody treated in the way and with the emotional effect that we recognize as Russian. Whether we find what we are seeing in the music of the young men of the Soviets, such as Shostakovitch, Khrennikoff and Khatchatourian, or the oldsters of the Tzarist past, headed by Tchaikovsky and Moussorgsky, doesn't seem to make much difference to us, judging by the plentiful enthusiasms of the Stadium audiences.

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Aside from Tchaikovsky, the 36-year-old Dmitri Shostakovitch has been the leading Russian in number of performances so far in the Stadium season. His First and Fifth symphonies have been performed, as has his Piano Concerto. And it is perhaps worthy of note that on the day when his new Seventh or "Leningrad" Symphony was introduced to the Western Hemisphere by Arturo Toscanini and the NBC Symphony, the Philharmonic-Symphony turned back a dozen years to his "Golden Age" Ballet and presented a suite from that work at the Stadium. Written at about the same time as the Third ("May First") Symphony, the ballet represents the muse of Shostakovitch at its most satirical and includes a Fascist among the characters. The music of the suite is lively and characteristic, if scarcely transcending its pantomimic purposes.

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The Armenian Khatchatourian has been represented by his Piano Concerto as well as by a symphony. Ably played by young William Kapell, winner of the Town Hall award for the year, the concerto yielded savorous suggestions of folk melodies, and was liberal in showy passages for the soloist. On the whole, however, it seemed an engaging and somewhat "popular" work, rather than one of any very searching emotional utterance or any distinction of treatment.

When th Khrennikoff symphony was first played in New York, some five of six seasons ago, it was regarded in some quarters as one of the best new works to come out of Soviet Russia, and the equal in its melodic ideas and its technical address of anything at that time credited to Shostakovitch. Since then, the symphony has been strangely absent from the city's programs. Restored to currency at a recent Stadium concert, it seemed to this commentator to justify the favorable attention bestowed upon it when it was first imported. Whether it has all of the dash and virtuosity of the later Shostakovitch works is, of course, an individual's opinion, but certainly there seems no reason why it should not have some of the performances that are being so generously granted to the Shostakovitch Fifth. Khrennikoff, who is about six years younger than Shostakovich, composed this symphony when he was only 22. Little has been heard of him since. The man who could write so effectively and with such vitality when he had barely reached his majority ought in the seven ensuing years to have produced something reasonably well worth our hearing in America.

Meanwhile we have had more music by Glière and some secondary toilers in the vineyards of Soviet composition. It has not awakened any great desire to hear it a second time, but perhaps it has served a healthful purpose in convincing us that merely to be a Russian is not to be also a Shostakovitch, a Prokofieff, a Stravinsky, nor yet a Khatchatourian or a Khrennikoff. As a further thought that may be welcomed among those who have never been enamored of the great lengths of certain non-Russian symphonies, neither does it obligate every lesser son of the Soviets to write works of such prodigious proportions as the Shostakovitch Seventh. Some may do well to remember the brevity of the "Classical" symphony of Prokofieff, even though it may not be altogether "Russian" to be so short.

The Shostakovitch Seventh

By L. A. Sloper

New York

As all the world knows by now, the Seventh Symphony of Dmitri Shostakovitch had its first performance in the Western Hemisphere on the afternoon of July 19, with Arturo Toscanini conducting an augmented NBC Orchestra before an invited audience of 1,200 in the National Broadcasting Company's Studio 8-H.

Of the news and propaganda value of this symphony there can be no possible, probable shadow of doubt. Composed by Fire Warden Shostakovitch while the bombs were falling on Leningrad; flown to America on microfilm; described in advance as a musical reply to German threats; introduced with complimentary remarks by Edward C. Carter, president of Russian War Relief, Inc., and received by the Radio City audience with prolonged applause and bravos, the work had an initial success such as is seldom accorded a symphonic work.

The press had given the American premiere exceptional publicity, and, to judge by comments heard since the performance, the radio listeners must have included everybody in America who was not engaged in essential war work. Let us hope the broadcast was heard in Berlin, too.

The performance itself, as well as the circumstances, justified the public interest and enthusiasm. Mr. Toscanini had welded his group of players into a unified instrument which gave lucid and eloquent expression to his vivid interpretation.

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What concerns us here, however, is the musical value of the symphony. Since the composer intended it as a message to the world from the Soviet peoples, he undoubtedly designed it not for the musically literate only. He wanted to speak directly to the minds and hearts of humanity everywhere. Although he was not painting a picture of a battle scene, he was presenting imaginatively the reactions of the Russian people to the German attack, their indomitable spirit, and their certainty of ultimate victory. Evidently he thought he could do this best by discarding the symphonic form, although he called the composition a symphony.

In form the work is more like a symphonic poem. Its contrasted themes are not developed in the symphonic manner, but are employed dramatically in a series of episodes. The want of proportion which was so evident in the Sixth Symphony appears again here. The first movement, which is not in sonata form, is about 25 minutes long; the second, a Scherzo lacking the scherzo character, about 10 minutes. The third, marked Adagio, is linked to the Finale, but there is so little differentiation between them that it is difficult to know where one leaves off and the other begins; the two together occupy about 35 minutes. Moreover, much of the time consumed by the end movements is not used to good advantage. There is a great deal of repetition, and a great deal of marking time.

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The conviction persists that since this is really program music, it would profit by a few guiding titles, and by a rearrangement of its episodes. The most effective part of the work comes midway in the first movement, after the two main themes have been stated. A march figure, started pianissimo on a snare drum, is worked up into a prolonged crescendo which culminates in a tremendous climax of sound; so tremendous that even the very noisy conclusion of the work is an anti-climax. If that long crescendo came at the end, the symphony would benefit.

The resemblance of this crescendo, by the way, to Ravel's "Bolero" is so obvious that it could hardly be missed by anybody. The theme is tossed to all the choirs of the orchestra while the volume grows until the brass blares it forth in a stunning fortissimo.

But here the question arises, how long will this crescendo retain its effectiveness? If the "Bolero" is a criterion, it will not be for long. The "Bolero" is overwhelming on a first hearing, mildly interesting on a second, and a bore on a third. I see no reason to believe that this crescendo of Shostakovitch's will fare any better; it's the same trick.

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It would be easy to go on with other "influences": Beethoven, Brahms, Sibelius; but these reminiscences are not of first importance. What matters is whether the composer is on the whole using his individual voice, and whether with it he has created an enduring work of art.

I think he is using his individual voice. I think he has written in this symphony, as he has written before, some passages of great beauty, along with others that are banal and redundant I think that he has been so carried away by emotion that he has neglected form, and that in the end the attempt to appeal directly to other people's emotions will defeat itself. A work of art, to be enduring, needs an aesthetic basis.

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Nevertheless, the Seventh Symphony has its importance, artistically as well as politically. It reveals a great talent successfully at work under extraordinary difficulties. It is in a sense an "occasional" piece, which is not, however, anything like as bad artistically as Beethoven's "Battle" Symphony or the "1812" Overture.

The Seventh Symphony is important, too, because it shows the composer partly freed from "ideological" considerations. After being hailed as the musical voice of the revolution, then frowned upon for his "bourgeois" "Lady Macbeth," and restored to favor with his Fifth Symphony, he now appears, you notice, as the voice not of an economic theory but of a nation. Here is a Shostakovitch who seems to have forgotten Marx and Lenin, and taken up the mantle of Tchaikovsky and Moussorgsky. The "influences" mentioned above are slight compared with that of the Russian national spirit, which dominates the work. If Shostakovitch continues to rely upon this national genius, and if he can discipline himself artistically, he may quite possibly take his place in the great line of Russian composers.

NBC

Arturo Toscanini

Conducting Shostakovitch's Seventh Symphony at Radio City, New York.

At the Philadelphia Museum

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The Philadelphia Museum of Art is paying its respects this summer to American art in a large exhibition, occupying 20 new galleries and swinging from Benjamin West to Franklin Watkins.

This temporary taste of things to come—the Museum hopes to inaugurate a permanent American art installation—comprises only works owned by the Museum itself, among them a score of acquisitions so recent that the latest, eight in number, were added to the show after the official opening.

The exhibition titled "Art in the United States," thus numbers some 85 oils, more than 350 prints, water colors and drawings, 13 pieces of sculpture (seven of them by William Rush), and approximately 200 objects of the decoration arts, including Chippendale furniture, Stiegel glass, Pennsylvania-German slip and sgraffito ware, and Tucker and Hemphill porcelains.

In numbers the show is impressive. As a survey of "Art in the United States," however, it has many holes, which, no doubt, the Museum management hopes may be observed and rectified by generous donors. For the Museum has not been noted for its purchase of American art, due in part to the lack of an adequate fund thus earmarked.

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The Museum is rich, however, in the works of Thomas Eakins, native son of the city, the bulk of whose masterly oils came to the Museum as the joint gift of his widow and his friend, Miss Mary Adeline Williams.

Among the eight paintings by this master included in the present showing are such canvases as the portrait of Mrs. Harriet Frishmuth, "The Concert Singer," "Fairman Rogers Four-in-Hand"; "William Rush Carving the Allegorical Figure of the Schuylkill," and "Between Rounds."

Rush, also featured with eight pieces of sculpture, including allegorical figures of the Schuylkill executed in 1826 for the Fairmount Water Works; "Tragedy" and "Comedy" from the old Arch Street Theater, the famous "Nymph and Bittern" (1808) that once stood in old Center Square in Philadelphia, and "Wisdom" and "Justice," with which the city celebrated Lafayette's second visit in 1824.

Apart from the representation of Rush, however, the sculpture on view can in no sense be considered an adequate coverage of American achievement in the field. Thomas Eakins, the painter-sculptor, is represented by two works, Gaston Lachaise, Alexander Archipenko and Carl Milles, all foreign born and trained, by one each.

Again reverting to the beginnings of art in America, the exhibition touches upon the work of Benjamin West with two of that painter's original sketches for "Death on the Pale Horse," and a completed canvas, "Elisha and the Shunamite's Son," as well as several water colors.

Gilbert Stuart is conspicuous by his absence, but Sully is represened both by oils and by water colors. John Neagle and Rembrandt Peale also appear, although Charles Willson Peale is missing from the list.

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Although the Museum has no Ryder it can place on view three Whistlers, three Sargents (plus four water colors), three Winslow Homers (and four water colors), two paintings by George Inness, one by Eastman Johnson, a Ralph Blakelock, two Mary Cassatts, an Abbott H. Thayer, a Julian Alden Weir and a William Sartain.

Perhaps the most famous of the late nineteenth-century canvases at the time of its painting was Thomas Hovenden's "Breaking Home Ties," acquired permanently as the gift of Ellen Harrison McMichael in memory of Emory McMichael. The canvas, which has hung for many years at the Museum, was the most celebrated of American paintings in the Chicago Exposition of 1893.

Celebrated, also, as the canvas on which Franklin Watkins rode to fame some years ago when, a young unknown, he won first prize at the Carnegie International exhibition, is "Suicide in Costume" another late acquisition, gift to the Museum of a group of the artist's friends.

And so the list enters the realm of the living with such painters, in addition to Watkins, as Arthur B. Carles, Leon Kelly and Archile Gorky, all interested in experimenting with the abstract, Daniel Garber and Edward W. Redfield, Charles Demuth, Earl Horter, George Biddle, John Sloan, Henry McCarter, Walt Kuhn, Louis Eilshemius, Horace Pippin, and Sam Brown.

Arthur B. Davies, Preston Dickinson, Glenn Coleman, Hugh Breckenridge and Earl Horter also are represented, as well as many others, including an interesting group of artists whose works came to the Museum through the Public Works of Art Project.

An Irish Feminist Comedy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

If Mr. David Sears is right, women, given the opportunity, would prove more fitted to govern than men because they have the maternal instinct and think of the general weal: they dislike politics and would therefore not become politicians. But the dice are loaded against them by man-made laws which are designed to protect man's rights above all else. On this rock, he thinks, the feminine effort to save and reform the country will always be wrecked.

There is the sum and substance of "The Jocund Vine," a new comedy by Mr. Sears, produced at the Gaiety Theater as the second of the series of plays by Irish authors which that theater plans to present during the present summer. Heretofore, Mr. Sears, who is dramatic critic for the Dublin Independent as well as a playwright, has bent his energies as an author in the direction of serious drama. He is full of original ideas but he has not been quite able to implement them in serious vein. He is far more successful in his first excursion into the realm of comedy.

The title is derived from a public house, newly opened by a woman "for women only." Out of casual conversation comes the idea of starting a Women's Party. A by-election is contested and won by methods wholly unorthodox but quite legal. The result causes consternation in established political circles and members of the Government bring pressure to bear on the Prime Minister. That gentleman, however, stands by the constitution and he has, moreover, a sense of humor. Deputations from the drapery trade and from cinemas urge that the new-type public houses, now 10 in number, are ruining business and keeping women away from the pictures. A financial crash is predicted. The solution is ingenious and amusing.

The whole idea is novel but satirical and, as the action passes from the public house to the office of the Prime Minister, the author takes full advantage of the opportunity to hit out good-humoredly at politicians and politics as well as at women and their foibles. It is sheer fun from beginning to end.

The play was well staged and the cast was excellent, with no less a person than Maureen Delany (of the Abbey) as a bookmaker who finances the new Party. She shared the honors with St. John Barry, who, as the Prime Minister, looked strangely like Joseph Chamberlain minus the famous orchid. The setting is Irish but it might equally well be any city in any English-speaking country. The treatment and the dialogue are, at times, quite Shavian in quality, and the self-seeking politician comes in for glancing blows of the telling kind. Different in every way to the usual comedy of Irish life, "The Jocund Vine" is bright, breezy, and racy.

J. J. Hayes

Schnabel at Ravinia

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Georg Szell finished his two-weeks season at Ravinia to the sound of the "tusch" with which the Chicago Symphony Orchestra honors conductors at the closing Saturday concert—an honor which he richly deserved. For the Hungarian director has set forth some admirable interpretations of masterpieces whose message he has delivered without attempts to stultify them by new or unconventional "readings." It is to be regretted, of course, that Mr. Szell believes it necessary to underline the emotional element of music by so much physical vehemence on the podium.

Mr. Szell's programs made little concession to listeners who have a liking for novelty. He did, indeed, begin his second week (July 14) with the Passacaglia from Hindemith's ballet, "Nobilissima Visione," which the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo had played in Chicago in 1938, but that fine piece was probably more or less unfamiliar to many at the Ravinia concert. The conductor and his players made an imposing and dramatic affair of Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony, which was read with no little sweep and power.

Artur Schnabel made at this concert the first of three appearances in the course of the week. He elected to be heard in Mozart's C minor Concerto for piano, which had not been given in these parts for many years. While the visiting pianist is not a coruscating virtuoso, he is—what is of much greater moment to the noble music which he performed—a musician of high ideals, and an artist who thinks of the composer first, and of his own achievements not at all. It would be difficult to imagine a more poetic or persuasive presentation of the solo part of the concerto than his: except that in the cadenzas, which Mr. Schnabel probably made up for himself, it was possible to feel that there was a clash of style with the composition itself.

At the second concert (July 16) Mr. Szell offered really brilliant performances of the Overture to Weber's "Euryanthe" and of the "Oxford" Symphony by Haydn—the latter imbued with the freshness and optimism, and that sanity of expression which makes so much of the Austrian master's music a beacon of artistic probity in a troubled world. Nor did the orchestra fail to make the most of such uplifting strains.

In the last of the three works on the program Mr. Schnabel kept the music well within the classic frame by performing the B flat major Concerto by Johannes Brahms. That composition required other qualities of interpretation than those needed for the eighteenth-century concerto that he had played before. This needs great breadth, robustness of style, as well as sensitiveness of feeling, particularly the latter quality in the lovely slow movement. Mr. Schnabel rose to his opportunities and made the most of them. In a composition such as that by Brahms the orchestral portion is of as much importance as the solo part, and Mr. Szell and his players were altogether admirable in it.

The solo novelty of the season thus far was presented at the beginning of the third concert of the week (July 18). This was the Second Essay by Samuel Barber, which had first been played last April by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra under Bruno Walter. In this piece—the only one in which Mr. Szell conducted from a score—the composer showed definite originality, and a spirit of creative enterprise which should carry him far. The Second Essay is not, to be sure, music of lambent beauty, but it is highly stimulating, and scored with more than ordinary cleverness and skill.

Mr. Schnabel made his third, and last, appearance of the week by performing the "Emperor" Concerto by Beethoven.

Test for Youth Act

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

This State soon will be starting a sociological experiment that holds the seeds of vast changes in present methods of dealing with youthful offenders who are called for lack of better terms, "delinquents" or even "criminals." The Youth Correction Authority Act patterned after a model law drafted by the American Law Institute will be given its first practical testings.

Even as plans are laid for commitment of the first groups of youthful offenders to the Youth Correction Authority rather than to industrial (reform) schools or prisons, an unforeseen factor enters into calculations to make the legislated plan still more experimental, much wider in its scope. This is the prospective use of youthful prisoners as forest workers and forest firemen in a period when such workers are greatly needed.

A main intent of the Youth Correction Authority Act is to segregate youthful offenders from 18 to 23 years of age, especially first-time offenders, from hardened repeaters in crime, thus giving them a better opportunity for progress toward rehabilitation. The State's great need of forest workers and forest firemen, made acute by withdrawal of CCC workers and also by war enlistments of young men in other agencies, makes a place for youths-in-custody that is larger than can be presently filled.

Under the law, which is dormantly operative at present but becomes fully effective in July, 1944 (unless repealed in the meantime), the Youth Correction Authority may accept commitments of youthful offenders from the courts only when it is prepared to house them and supervise their activities. It may, however, use any existing State facilities for such care.

Small Groups

Karl Holton, Chief Probation Officer of Los Angeles County and member of the three-man Youth Correction Authority, believes that by Sept. 1 this year the Authority will be able to certify to the courts and to the Governor, as it is required to do, that it is prepared to accept custody of youthful delinquents in small groups, say 30 at a time.

The gratifying success of four forest camps within Mr. Holton's county jurisdiction has already proved the workability of this method of dealing with such prisoners. It is expected that from the first groups accepted by the Youth Correction Authority a large proportion will be sent to work in forest and watershed areas, building roads and fire trails, and fighting fires which present a greater hazard than ever in this wartime period.

The United States Forest Service is trying to work out a plan for financing actual camp maintenance and fire-fighting costs. The Correction Authority would pay the wage of 50 cents a day to be held in trust and used for rehabilitative purposes. The Correction Authority has no funds for such payment. If the United States agency is unable to provide funds, it is thought that the State Forestry Department may be able to do so, since it, too, has the responsibility of preventing and extinguishing fires on California's vast watersheds.

To Prevent "Herding"

The Youth Correction Authority Act is designed to supplant the traditional system of "herding" youthful prisoners, with a method that will consider each individual case as a special problem, under the guidance of persons who have made a study of human behavior. This plan, which is to bring psychologists, psychiatrists, and medical doctors into a clinical relationship with the committed youths, has brought some criticism, but no alternative plan has been suggested which would seem to offer so much hope for replacement of the recognizedly unsatisfactory present system.

Under the Act no juvenile court, which deals with youths under 18 years of age, need commit any youth under 18 to the Authority. The court may do so, however, with the consent of the Authority.

No criminal court dealing with adults may commit any person more than 23 years of age to the Authority. The Authority, having accepted custody of a youth between the ages of 18 and 23, takes full responsibility for him, and may place him where it sees fit, with the individual's and the State's welfare the primary considerations.

The theory behind the Act is that each individual will be given the greatest possible opportunity, commensurate with the public's safety, to work his way back to free and full citizenship and usefulness. Worthy cases may be allowed to work out proof of their betterment in forest camps or even in their own homes. Recalcitrants who reject the opportunities afforded them may be kept in confined quarters until they are 25 years old, and even then taken back to court and resentenced for the full term attached to their crime as adult individuals.

Each individual will be entitled under the new law to a hearing once a year with respect to his improvement. Failure of the Authority to provide such hearing would result in the case being called into open court for investigation.

Another important work that must be done under supervision of the Authority before it takes up its full task in 1944 is the compilation of figures showing the number of boys and girls, young men and young women, it probably will be called upon to supervise.

Cincinnati Summer Opera

By Howard W. Hess

Cincinnati, Ohio

The Cincinnati Summer Opera Association has successfully presented grand opera for the past 20 seasons. The twenty-first season, which opened at the Pavilion in the Zoological Gardens on June 28 and will continue until August 8, is under the artistic direction of Fausto Cleva. Cleva is regularly in charge of the chorus of the Metropolitan opera and selects the chorus for the Cincinnati season from that body. The orchestra is made up of members of the Cincinnati Symphony. Excellent performances are thus assured with a minimum number of rehearsals.

Two performances each of three operas are given weekly, Monday being the night off. It has been the policy of the Association to give at least 15 operas in the first five weeks of the season. In the sixth week those operas which have been unusually popular with the audiences have been repeated. This plan of presentation was so successful that the 1941 season came through without a deficit.

Another feature of the summer operas has been the premiere performance of some outstanding opera star in a chosen role: Grace Moore appeared as Tosca first in Cincinnati, Josephine Antoine first sang Lucia here with Weede and Peerce in the cast, Gladys Swarthout gave her Carmen first in this city.

This year the Association, with the co-operation of radio studios, held a series of "Aria Auditions" for young Americans. The four winners—Nan Merriman, mezzo-soprano, Los Angeles, Calif.; Dorothy Ann Short, soprano, Seattle, Wash.; Max Condon, tenor, Arkansas, and Mac Morgan, baritone, Rochester, N. Y.—will each be featured in short roles in operas with famous stars in the leading parts. In the opening performance of the season, "La Gioconda," Miss Merriman successfully sang La Cieca with a cast which included Thorborg, Martinelli, Roman, Lazzari, and Pilotto.

Other operas scheduled for this season include "Traviata," "Bohème," "Elixir of Love," "Manon," "Trovatore," "Lucia," "Aïda," "Carmen," "Samson," "Barber of Seville," "Faust," "Rigoletto," "Mignon," "Hansel and Gretel," and "Pagliacci."

Movies in Mexico

By Charles Poore

Mexico, D. F.

A new motion picture producing company has been formed here —Producciones Mexicanas, S. A., more familiarly known as "Promesa Films." The president of the company is Manuel Reachi, has had wide experience in the motion picture industry. In 1937-38 he was assistant producer to Arthur Hornblower in the production of "Tropic Holiday." Later he was associate producer with William Hawkes in the R K O picture, "Gilded Pheasant." In 1926 he was instrumental in sending Dolores de Rio to Hollywood.

On various occasions he has represented the Mexican Government in matters pertaining to the production of motion pictures dealing with Mexican subjects, and when a critical situation arose some years ago between the Mexican Government and the American motion picture producers, Mr. Reachi and his associate in Mexico City collaborated with the office of Will Hays to bring about an amicable settlement.

The first picture to be made by Prompesa Films will feature the ballet dancer, Irina Baronova, who has just signed a contract with the company. The story, titled "Yolanda," will present Baronova as a beautiful young American dancer who, coming to Mexico to fulfill concert engagements, meets a charming Mexican gentleman, falls in love with him, and marries him. Needless to say, such a story provides an admirable vehicle for Baronova's talents.

Many of the scenes will be shot in and about the Mexican Palace of Fine Arts, one of the world's most beautiful opera houses.

The script is being written by the Hollywood writer, Stuart Anthony; and the director also probably will be from Hollywood. The music will comprise waltzes and popular songs of 20 years ago.

Following this picture, Promesa Films plans to produce on an equally lavish scale a screen version of Jack London's "The Mexican."

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How One Library Helps Parents To Guide Children's Reading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kenosha, Wisconsin

The line at the desk moved slowly as I waited my turn to interview the librarian of the Gilbert M. Simmons Boys and Girls Library. It moved slowly because the young book borrowers (the youngest was three, the oldest only five) were so serious about the matter at hand.

I had arrived at the tail end of their weekly story hour and each having chosen his or her books was waiting to have them charged out. A chubby, rosy-cheeked lad presented "Little Airplane."

"I like the pictures," he confided.

A five-year-old girl, whose little brother tagged at her heels, clutched "Peter Rabbit."

"But you had 'Today With Dede' three times before," the librarian said to four-year-old Johnny.

"I like it," was the determined reply.

Library Manners

They were unusually orderly for such tiny tots. They all spoke in subdued tones and went on tiptoe as they filed out to waiting parents who had come to collect them. For "library voices," "library hands," and "library feet" are part of the training in their story hour. In fact, these regular story-hour attendants are seasoned library patrons by the time they go to kindergarten. They know how to act, how to return books and draw out new ones, and also know what they want to read, or at least what they want their parents to read to them.

This is due not only to the story hour and other special events designed exclusively for pre-school children, but also to the guidance and counseling service given to their mothers. Seeds which grow into love for good books are planted at the pre-school story hours and further cultivated by teaching their mothers how to choose their children's books and how to enjoy them and use them in child training.

Parents' Room

In this lovely, individually housed children's library, books for the very little folk are kept in a separate room known as the Parents' Room. What had formerly been a Teachers' Room, housing a teachers' collection of primers and readers for the use of teachers in the first three grades, now serves, in addition, the needs of parents and pre-school children. A collection of several hundred special books has been placed here—the simplest picture books and stories of both standard and new titles. There are also books for parents on character training, child psychology, education, and helpful pamphlets dealing with the problem of child guidance in the home, supplementing similar collections in the main library.

Passing Along The Good News

Mothers who patronize the room and who have derived so much pleasure from it are showing their gratitude by serving as the room's best promoters. Knowing how much the guidance has helped them and their children, they are constantly seeing to it that other mothers and children also share its advantages and joys. They advertise it enthusiastically by word of mouth among their friends, their neighbors, their church groups, their P. T. A.'s. Although there are no officers, they have their own telephone committees by which they keep in touch with one another and they write all the publicity for the local papers. They have organized their own study club, which meets in the evening so that the fathers can come, too. Local talent, school principals and teachers, musicians, artists, authorities on child training, appear on the programs. Book lists are furnished by the library to supplement the talks and general discussions which follow.

Children's Preferences

Such close co-operation with mothers has enabled the librarians to check on which books are most enjoyed by the children themselves. Following the suggestion of one of the mothers, each book loaned is now accompanied by a slip asking a few simple questions. As the result of this poll, the library has compiled a list of "Books for Littlest Listeners." This now serves as a recommended pre-school reading list. This list, plus a compilation of the mothers' comments on the questionnaires, has in itself become part of the guidance service for the mothers.

"Many mothers," Miss Flora Emily Hottes, children's librarian, states, "at first thought that they had to have lots of books in order to please their children. In our poll, however, we found that there were certain of the books that the children asked their mothers to read again and again and that they chose themselves, time after time, at their story-hour sessions. Thus they are learning what does and does not make good reading for their children."

B. S.

Young War Workers Knitting Earnestly

From many schools during the past few months have come stories of how eagerly boys and girls of all ages have learned to knit, and how diligently they have practiced until they could produce something useful to the British and later in some cases made materials for the American Red Cross or the men in the American forces. These youthful knitters are pupils in the Happyland School, Los Angeles, Calif. They are knitting squares to be made into an afghan. The little fellow at the teacher's right seems to be particularly receptive to learning! This school is for tiny tots, nursery school and kindergarten, boarding and day, with pupils three to six years old.

Can You Teach School? If So Your Country May Need You

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

If you haven't found your way yet into the civilian defense program, and can teach school—even though you never actually have done so—there may be a job waiting for you, in a rural school.

The nation's leading authorities on rural education have appealed to persons who have never before considered themselves teachers but who are basically fitted for this kind of work, to help meet a growing shortage of teachers in country areas.

The war is reviving "the little red schoolhouse." Abandonment of the school busses because of the tire shortage will prevent many consolidated country schools from opening this fall, it was brought out at a meeting here recently called by the American Council on Education. This means that the old one-room schools will have to reopen in many districts, with a consequent increase in the demand for teachers.

On top of this demand is the alarming loss of young professional teachers either to the armed forces or to city positions connected with the war.

Wives of Army and Navy officers might make up one pool of reserve ability, suggested Dr. Roscoe Pulliam, chairman of the executive committee of the Committee on Rural Education. Unlike many women, he pointed out, they are more or less free to move to parts of the country where needed.

Use of nonprofessional teachers, it is admitted, may mean a lowering of education standards, but it is a matter of poorer schools or no schools at all, said Dr. Floyd W. Reeves, University of Chicago professor.

"Perhaps half of our abandoned one-room schoolhouses will be opened again," he said, "because of the action of shortages on the school busses. We are facing a deconsolidation of rural schools."

It may even be necessary, he noted, to hold classes in the parlors of farmhouses in districts where the old schoolhouses have been torn down.

Maintenance of education in war time, declared Dr. Frank Cyr, of Columbia University, is as vital to the war effort as the construction of airplanes. The Army, he noted, has lost more than a total of fifteen divisions as a result of failures by selectees to pass literacy tests.

Recordings Loaned

The University of Kansas Bureau of Visual Instruction has added educational recordings to the teaching aids which it distributes to schools. By a special arrangement with the Radio Corporation of America, the Bureau will make bookings and rentals to schools throughout the Central States. Programs of American folk songs, American and English folk dances, symphonies, dramas, operas, famous speeches, etc., are available. Detailed information on the rental procedures, the nominal rental charges, and a complete listing of transcriptions will be sent on request from the Bureau of Visual Instruction.

Education by Radio

On Being Pleased With One Another

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Family Forum

Illinois

The story of the Cratchit family as told by Charles Dickens in his "A Christmas Carol" contains a line that offers homemakers something to think about.

Following the well-known description of the Cratchit's Christmas dinner and the explanation that the members of this group were neither handsome nor well-dressed, come these words, "They were . . . pleased with one another." Surely this was one secret of their happy home.

We all like to have our folks pleased with us. Children, especially, need the sense of security and comfort that this assurance brings. Yet this line from Dickens could not always be used fittingly to describe the attitude found in our homes.

Sometimes happier relationships could be brought about easily. A few illustrations, though in no way attempting to cover the subject, may offer suggestions.

A mother of little children had become disturbed over their behavior. She felt keenly the responsibility of training them but they seemed irritable, unkind to one another, and often reluctant to do what she asked.

One morning she awakened early and lay thinking about it all. Outside her window the birds were singing, for it was a beautiful spring morning. As she listened to the joyous song of a robin this thought suddenly came to her: "That robin is not singing for my benefit. He is not trying to make me good or happy. He sings because it is his nature to sing. But I am blessed and uplifted by the beauty he expresses."

Then she applied this thought to herself as a mother. She did not need to center her attention so directly on the children. She had become overanxious about them and they were finding it a strain. Could she not learn a lesson from the way the robin poured forth his song? Could she not just as joyously express what was in her heart—the love of a mother? It was this love which included the gentleness, patience, strength, firmness, fairness that the children needed. She did not need to labor to make them good. The love she could give them would simply nurture the good already in their hearts.

Her thoughts turned then to contemplating the beauties of character already manifested in the home. How could she have let anxiety so blind her to these?

With this change in her point of view the atmosphere of the home was relieved of tension. Irritation vanished and the members of this little group were free to be pleased with one another.

Another family included three sons of high school and college age. An aunt, who came for a visit, commented to the mother on the pleasure the boys seemed to take in each other's activities and successes. This mother had not noticed it particularly, simply taking it for granted that they would feel as they did, but as she thought it over she decided one reason for their fine attitude was that each excelled in some particular activity. Each was experiencing the feeling of satisfaction that comes from work well done. Each knew he was doing something worth while. Having this satisfaction in his own work each was free to rejoice whole heartedly in his brothers' successes.

It is much more satisfactory to help a child excel in something and so enable him to experience a feeling of worth than it is to work against discouragement or the jealousy that may arise if some other member of his family continually outshines him in everything.

Courtesy in the home goes a long way toward insuring that the members of a family can be pleased with one another. This includes listening with respect to what others have to say.

Two women were visiting one afternoon, one of them doing most of the talking, the other listening with much interest.

"Oh!" exclaimed the one who was talking. "You give me such close attention. At home nobody listens to me." Then she laughed. Perhaps she was only joking, but her words revealed the pleasure one derives when others listen attentively to what he has to say.

How many of us, though, have at times been guilty of interrupting a child's eager words by bluntly telling him his face needs washing? Or at least we have day-dreamed while he talked. A mother of two little boys was startled to hear one of them say to the other, "Oh, Jimmie, can't you see you're only talking to yourself? Mother isn't paying a bit of attention." This mother tried from that day to become a better listener.

Courtesy may take many other forms. Viewed in a broad sense, it includes respect for the ideas of others in the family, though these ideas may differ from one's own. Parents do not always maintain this attitude toward each other, even. Often they find it harder yet to show respect and interest when their growing children express ideas or manifest tastes differing from their own. Under these conditions, it becomes difficult for the members of a family to feel pleased with one another. On the other hand, when mutual respect and interest are shown, such a feeling may easily come as a by-product.

(Mrs.) V. E. H.

A Saturday Column

Adding Religious Experience To Scout and Club Life

Filey, Yorkshire

"Captain," who loves them dearly, is bound to confess that her Guides are rather a crude and noisy crowd at times, with their senseless songs and silly jokes. And yet the Chief Scout has said that the boy, and presumably the girl as well, "is naturally inclined to religion," and that the development of the religious sense "opens to instructors a wide field for the most important work of all in this scheme of Boy Scouts."

But, the Captain wonders, how is she to enter this field with a noisy irreverent rabble to whom nothing appears sacred, who turn everything into a joke and whose interests seem to center round sweets, cinemas, and "boys"? Happily she is not expected to tackle the subject en masse. The Guide scheme of training affords her many opportunities of making individual contacts with the girls and judging how each may be approached. Sometimes a picture may be a help. Here is an illustration.

Three or four "recruits" have come to Captain's house for the final ordeal before their enrollment.

They Study A Picture

"I want one of you," announces Captain, "to go downstairs—first door on your left, big bookcase on your right, third shelf from the top, ninth book from the left. Bring it here."

"Can I go, Captain?"

"Let me."

"No, I want to go."

Joan's freckled face beams with importance and she returns with a large book of colored illustrations.

"Let's see, Captain."

"'ere, Mary, get out o' the way!"

"What's that on the floor? . . . that armor?"

"Won't it be nice when we have our uniforms?"

"It's a man kneeling. Them pillars . . . it's a kind of church. . . ."

Captain then explains the story of Pettie's well-known picture "The Vigil." She tells how the solitary figure kneeling before the massive Norman pillars is awaiting his "enrollment" or knightly investiture, and praying for God's blessing in the brave new life that awaits him.

Five minutes spent poring over a book—this Guide business is growing stuffy! On with our coats and out into the open!

"Now Joan is going to follow a trail," says Captain.

"Can't Vera come with me, and Betty? I don't like going alone," objects the incipient "knight."

"Nonsense," says Captain briskly, "you are a dauntless pioneer making your way into an unknown country."

Joan sets off on her second quest of the afternoon. Hidden signs and cunningly devised "arrows" now tell her whether she is to turn left or right. A letter hidden somewhere here, the signs indicate. Joan hunts among the stones and tree-roots and draws out a grubby piece of paper. "Go into the church through the south door," she reads. "Notice the fine Norman archway. In the hymnbook at the end of the fifth pew you will find a message. Read it."

Joan feels a bit over-awed as she tiptoes along into the gray old Norman church. Then she proceeds to count the pews and search for the message. Yes, here it is! "Put on the whole armor of God. . . . And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God."

Brief Ceremony

Next evening the Company is drawn up in a semi-circle in the clubroom looking unusually solemn. No comic songs or giggling today!

"March on, the Colors." The great Union Jack is slowly borne on. Joan in her new uniform is led up to the spot where Commissioner and Captain are standing.

"I promise on my honor to do my best to do my duty to God. . . . To help other people . . ."

The brief ceremony is soon over. Has it made any impression, wonders Captain.

A month later they are out hiking. The Guides, noisy and happy, are building gypsy fires in a grassy unfrequented lane.

"Hurray! Captain's fire won't go!"

"Captain's fire has gone out!"

"We got ours going ages ago!"

"All right, Captain, I'll light it for you." A freckled Guide comes dashing to the rescue. Together they watch the blue smoke curling upward in the leafy lane. There is a temporary lull as the little groups of picnickers sample contents of frying-pans and billy-cans.

"You know, Captain," remarks the freckled Guide, apropos of nothing, "I often think of that knight-picture you showed us before our enrollment."

A. D. H.

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The Home Forum

All This—And Out of Season

IT'S ODD THAT we could have done the thing so consistently without any conscious intention. We do not really plan it that way. Often it happens, though, that we visit a place at what is pronounced precisely the wrong season.

Take Charleston, South Carolina, as an instance. There we went, not in the spring when the whole explorative, beauty-loving world is there, when the gardens are at their height, when the wistaria and the Cherokee roses, mingling with the swinging moss of the great trees, are almost too exquisite to be borne. No. We went to Charleston at Christmas time, simply because that was when we could go.

For one thing, to be able to act independently of other tourists is much. We had the inn almost to ourselves, and all the little streets and alleys were restored to the legitimate uses of the inhabitants. There passed us an old woman who sold camellias, white and red. In Meeting Street we met an old white-aproned Negro who, ingenuously obedient to the DuBose Heyward tradition, balanced a tray of crabs on his hoary head. The outlying plantations were serene and placid. We did not manage to see them all; but, oh! those we did see made up for all the rest in their peace and naturalness and genuine welcome. So we never regretted that venture into the South. Now and then we say to ourselves in a detached and unimpassioned sort of way: "One day, of course, we shall go back to Charleston in late March or else in April." By which we imply that we are by no means certain.

However, it must be that Spain was our most conspicuous example of nonconformity. We went to Spain in August, boldly and with careful intent. Everyone in the Basque resort of Hendaye said it was not a thing to do—that the heat would be intolerable, that places we wished to see would perhaps be closed, that one simply did not go to Spain in summer. And then we went, because it was in summer—a summer just before it was too late to find an unspoilt Spain—that we could go, not at some other more favorable time. And, actually, we liked Spain in August.

We had the Alhambra practically to ourselves for five whole days. Almost no one came near; we sat in one of the deep window embrasures of the Hall of the Ambassadors and stared, first down into the valley with the cluttered huts of the gypsies and the red-tiled roofs and the sun-baked plains beyond Granada; then more closely at the grace of those ivory-tinted plaster walls which the Moors had patterned in such patiently intricate designs. We had, too, a number of other places nearly to ourselves: the Mosque at Cordova, one early morning before the people of the place were astir; and the cathedrals of Toledo and Seville, which for us were vast empty reaches of stone floors and soaring many-colored windows. But we were most happy for having had the Alhambra to ourselves, to do with whatever we chose. The memory of it will last a lifetime. We were never sorry that we went to Spain in August.

* * *

The latest example of an ill-timed visit was the one we made to New Mexico in February. As soon as we arrived, people began asking: "But why did you come now?" And we had no answer, except that this was the moment when we felt impelled to come. They may have been sorry, but we were not. We understood that we were missing the delicately mingled fresh greens of spring and the multitudes of bright flowers; we learned of the rapturous autumn when the cottonwoods and the aspens, and we don't quite know what else, turn to pure intense gold. We granted so much, content meanwhile with the colors and the aspects around us: the sprinkled snow over the gray-blue slopes of the Sangre de Cristo mountains, the brilliant tawny emptiness of the fields, even the crisp atmosphere and mingled slush and mud which covered the plaza at Taos and threw into emphasis the hard purples and green and blues of those Indian blankets.

"There are many more dances in the pueblos in the summer," people remarked apologetically. But we could laugh at that. For had we not seen a dance which was all Indian, audience as well as performers; a dance which was not intended merely to amuse the tourists brought up the valley in mighty sightseeing buses? The color, the rhythm, the sound, that day in the plaza of Santo Domingo Pueblo—these impressions remain to reward us overwhelmingly for our temerity in going to New Mexico out of season.

* * *

Taking it by and large, we stand ready to commend the habit. To go anywhere when it is not the fashion does, we suppose, deprive one of some advantages and conveniences; but this lack is easily compensated by the fact that the people are normally busy about their daily tasks and pleasures, because unobserved. And, after all, can anyone prove that Spain is not as absorbingly interesting in mid-summer? Or Charleston at Christmas-time, to the astonishing accompaniment of bursting firecrackers? Or that New Mexico is any less delicious under the bright sun of winter, with the dry cold to punctuate the aspect of mountain and wide valley, of walled patio and sandy plaza? At least, to our own satisfaction we think we have proved our point.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Gas Ration

Two miles out, and the country's full,
If you walk or bicycle,
With old roads that inveigle you
To drop the highway and peruse
Casually, with little care
For time, the mysteries lurking there.
Find the old road with the sound
Of water buried as you go down,
With bankings overthrown with moss
And the sound of wagons that are lost,
And the rich black smell of the loam
that's slit
Where moles have traveled under it.
A leaf caught up in green-brown shade
Holds in its lap a drop of rain,
Occasionally from some far sphere
Sun falls in, and disappears.
And whether you never come again
Or whether your heart cries out to stay,
The tranquillity you leave behind
Has been centuries this way.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY

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Navajo Weaving

IF THE WORD "Navajo" has any general association in the American mind, it is with rug-making, which has become the principal and distinguishing industry of the Navajo nation. . . . When the time comes to shear, the flock is driven to the nearest stream, and there a temporary encampment is made while the whole family participates in the shearing of the sheep and the washing of the wool. Then the women, with the most primitive of instruments, card and spin the wool against the time when they shall be established for a sufficiently long period to justify setting up the rectangular frame of native cedar, rough and unfinished, which serves as loom. . . .

Navajo tradition has it that, after the coming of the Spaniards, Zuñis and Hopis instructed the Navajos in the weaving of cotton and also in weaving the fleece from the sheep which the white invaders had brought. These first rugs were woven from wool in the natural colors of white, black, gray, and brown, and from mineral and vegetable dyed wools. . . .

Collectors distinguish between three eras in Navajo weaving. The first period lasts until about 1875 and includes the famous *bayeta* blankets (*bayeta* is Spanish for flannel), which were first made from threads unraveled from Spanish uniforms; but from 1850 to 1875 this material was imported from Barcelona by merchants in Santa Fé, New Mexico. The buck, squaw, and saddle-blankets, squaw dresses, dance aprons and belts, hair and legging ties, of this *bayeta* weave are today of priceless value, both on account of their historical significance and from the fact that they were produced to last for ages, to be heirlooms, and are, in consequence, real works of art.—From "To the Foot of the Rainbow," by CLYDE KLUCKHOHN. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Mr. Shaw Helps Draw His Own Portrait

I DON'T KNOW the relations of other writers with Shaw, but my own experience has been amusing. Whenever I've tried to do his portrait in the last twenty years, he has always begun by strenuously objecting to my doing the thing at all and ended by taking the brushes out of my hand and trying to do the thing himself. I must have done a hundred bust-length portraits in several volumes of *Contemporary Portraits*, sketches of great men I've met in my lifetime, but Shaw is the only one who has always acted as if he could do his own portrait better himself.

Or perhaps it's only an over-zealous desire to help. Anyhow, twice on learning I was making an attempt he has deluged me with material—all of it so interesting and so well-written as to make it almost impossible not to use it. He objected always at first; didn't want me to write about him; refused me the details I felt I must have to make a really full-length portrait. This was on learning I had begun his biography. I told him I was going ahead anyway. Whereupon a month or so later he overwhelmed me with confessions, most of them new.

It could, of course, be maintained that fearing a brutally honest picture he decided the better course would be to give me all possible help and so soften my brush strokes here and there, but I prefer to believe it was because his better side reasserted itself and he decided to help with all his might, not only to ease my difficulties, but to make this biography the best I have ever done of anybody.

He doesn't want it to be "literature" any more than I do. He wants it to endure, to be in print what he believes Rodin's bust of him is going to be in sculpture.—From the Introduction to "Bernard Shaw," by FRANK HARRIS. (New York: Simon and Schuster.)

Marine Evening

The summer crickets sing in the dune grass
And the first stars sparkle over the sea,
The bathers have gone from the beach long since,
And a warm wind sighs in the holly tree.

The gulls are asleep on the seaworn pilings
And anchored fishing-boats emptily ride;
Only the night holds speech with the waves now,
Only the stars converse with the tide.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN AMERICAN INDIAN POTTERY JAR FROM NEW MEXICO

THIS is an antique water jar from the Pueblo of San Ildefonso. Beautiful pottery was manufactured by the agricultural American Indians, who have been superb potters for many centuries. The clays were collected in the vicinity and the women molded and designed them for domestic use.

The earliest designs of Pueblo pottery were derived from basketry, for basket weaving preceded pottery making among the American aboriginals. Eventually, decorative motifs evolved which were more suitable to the malleable material and the porous texture.

The methods of manufacture are primitive, although the resulting product is often sensitive and beautiful. The decorations are applied just before the potteries are fired. They are executed freehand. It is surprising to discover how steady is the hand of the vase painter, and how, in her improvisatory way, she disperses the design elements over the surface at well-regulated intervals, with no unnecessary crowding.

This water jar is the long-neck type. Its decoration shows cloud forms inside the rim and around the neck. Red and black leaves encircle the neck and below them is a paneled band of cloud and feather forms. The lowest border repeats the cloud motive. The earliest pottery of the Pueblo of San Ildefonso was decorated in black and white. The post-Spanish type was decorated with black on a buff slip. About a century ago, red was introduced in the color scheme.

D. A.

La eders lys skinne

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

DE SOM SOR på en viss klippefull kyst, hører daglig i kringkastingen en bekjentgjørelse som utsendes av hensyn til kystens sikkerhet. Det er en advarsel til alle fyrvoktere om å overholde sine instrukser; og de blir videre gjort opmerksom på at det er særlig viktig at de til de enhver tid er klar til å motta meldinger.

En Christian Scientist [Kristen Videnskapsmann] som hørte denne meddelelse, kom til å tenke på Mary Baker Eddys ord på side 367 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften]: "En Christian Scientist inntar i denne tid den plass som Jesus talte om til sine disipler da han sa: 'I er jordens salt.' 'I er verdens lys.'" De som studerer Bibelen og Kristen Videnskaps lærebok, lenges efter å la alle som ønsker det, få del i det åndelige lys som i så stor utstrekning har helbredet og opmuntret dem selv. Det er derfor deres plikt i sannhet å være fyrvoktere, mentalt å våke og å holde den guddommelige Kjærlighets lys stadig skinnende i sin tenkning.

Et fyrtårn må være bygget på fast fjellgrunn for å kunne stå uberørt av vinnenes og bølgenes makt. Og i det åndelig mentale rike lar en bevissthet som er bygget sikkert og trygt på Sannhetens uinntagelige klippe som den er åpenbaret i den Hellige Skrift, sig heller ikke rokke, om enn krigens vinner og fryktens stormpiskede bølger slår og skyller imot den. Av den Hellige Skrift kan vi lære hvorledes det åndelige lys's rolige og stadige stråler, som leder og verner, skinner ut over slike mørke, oprørte vann, og således frelser mangen en reisende fra å lide skibbrudd på liv, sundhet og hjem.

I *Science and Health* erklærer Mrs. Eddy (s. 410): "Kristen videnskapelig praksis begynner med Kristi grunntone for harmoni: 'Frykt ikke!'" Vårt store Forbillede, Kristus Jesus, var sig alltid bevisst at mennesket er fullkomment sikkert og trygt i Guds stetsenærvær. Da hans disipler blev skremt av en plutselig og voldsom storm, truet han vinnen og sa (Markus 4:39): "Ti, vær stille!" og all deres frykt så vel som stormens heftighet la sig. Med en slik tillit til Guds nærvær kan alle fryktløst søke beskyttelse og finne ledelse uansett hvad slags fare kan synes å være overhengende.

"Herren er mitt lys og min frelse; for hvem skal jeg frykte?" sa Salmisten (Salme 27:1). Bibelen er full av Sannhets-erklæringer som skinner i våre hjerter lik sterke lysstråler som trenger gjennem fryktens og tvilens mørke. Likesom strålene fra fyrtårnet sees langt ut over den stormende sjø og spreder lys over veien hjem for mange som fyrvokterne ikke kan se fra sin post og ikke kjenner eller vet om, således strømmer lyset fra den uavbrutte bønn ut i den menneskelige engstelses og forvirrings mørke natt.

En fyrvokter på en øde kyst har et stort ansvar; for sikkerheten av de store skib og små båter som kommer innenfor rekkevidden av hans lys, avhenger av at han trofast utfører hvad ofte synes å være en ensom og ensformig plikt. I pent vær, i tåke, regn eller storm må en fyrvokter være våken og påpasselig med å betjene lyset. Lampene må alltid være klare. Må ikke vi på samme måte trofast passe på vårt åndelige lys?

Vi hører meget om oljeknapphet i våre dager på grunn av krigstilstandene. Men olje i ordets åndelige betydning er der et evig og rikelig forråd av. På side 592 i *Science and Health* gir Mrs. Eddy den åndelige definisjon av "olje" i følgende ord: "Helligelse, nestekjærlighet, mildhet, bønn, himmelsk inspirasjon." Hvis vi holder vår tenkning fylt med denne gledens hellige olje, vil vårt lys skinne klarere og klarere inntil den fullkomne forståelses dag demrer for hele menneskeheten. Intet kan tilintetgjøre Guds lys eller Guds lignelse. Mørke har ennu aldri slukket en eneste lysstråle; endog ett enkelt lite lys sender sine stråler ut gjennem mørket. Helligelse til det gode holder oss årvåkne og pålitelige; mildhet og nestekjærlighet lindrer og trøster de sørgmodige og bitre; himmelsk inspirasjon fyller takknemlig bønn med motets varme.

Kristen Videnskaps opdager var i sannhet en trofast fyrvokter. Hun talte og skrev alltid ut fra sin egen åndelig oplyste erfaring. Den lampe hun passet under sitt lange uselviske liv, har oplyst veien for tusener som tidligere vandret i mørke og fortvilelse, og den fortsetter å skinne ut fra sidene i hennes inspirerte skrifter, hvor hun lærer at forståelsen av Andens overhøihet er det lys som Kristus Jesus bragte inn i verden. Alt efter som vi anerkjenner og forstår denne den åndelige makts overhøihet over materielle tilstander og deres formodede evne til å skade, vil også vårt lys skinne.

Det daglige studium av Bibelen og Mrs. Eddys skrifter vil holde oss årvåkne så at vi til enhver tid er rede til å ta imot de varsler vi trenger og de instrukser vi må bringe til utførelse. Det vil vekke oss når vi står i fare for å gi efter for dovenskap eller glemsomhet; det vil gi oss mot og visdom til å ta de nødvendige menneskelige skritt til gagn for våre hjem og vårt land, efter som vi søker den sanne sikkerhet i Sinn, Gud. Det vil lære oss hvorledes vi skal bede for hele menneskehetens beste, mette de hungrige, tilgi som vi ønsker å bli tilgitt. Det vil hjelpe oss til å våke og bede om at vårt lys må skinne med større klarhet og lede våre skritt inn på fredens vei.

Opplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fås ved henvendelse til forlaget The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Let Your Light Shine

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE WHO live on a certain rocky coast hear daily an announcement over the radio issued in the interest of the safety of that coast. It is a warning to all lightkeepers to carry out their instructions; and they are further told that it is particularly urgent that they should be on the alert to receive warnings at all times.

One Christian Scientist, hearing this message, was reminded of the words of Mary Baker Eddy (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 367): "A Christian Scientist occupies the place at this period of which Jesus spoke to his disciples, when he said: 'Ye are the salt of the earth.' 'Ye are the light of the world.'" Students of the Bible and of the Christian Science textbook long to share with all who wish for it the spiritual illumination which has so greatly healed and encouraged themselves. It is, therefore, their duty to be lightkeepers indeed, mentally to watch and to keep the light of divine Love perpetually shining in their thinking.

A lighthouse must be built on solid rock in order to stand firm against the force of the winds and waves. So, in the spiritually mental realm, a consciousness securely built upon the impregnable rock of Truth as revealed in the Scriptures, is not shaken, buffeted, though it may be, by the winds of war and the storm-tossed waves of fear. From the Scriptures we may learn how the steady beams of spiritual light, which guide and guard, shine out over those dark wild waters, saving many a traveler from making a shipwreck of life, health, and home.

In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy declares (p. 410), "Christian scientific practice begins with Christ's keynote of harmony, 'Be not afraid!'" Our great Exemplar, Christ Jesus, was always conscious of man's perfect safety in the ever-presence of God. When his disciples were terrified by the violence of a sudden storm, he rebuked the wind, saying (Mark 4:39), "Peace, be still," and then all their fear and the force of the storm calmed down. With such reliance on the fact of God's presence, all may fearlessly seek protection and find guidance no matter what the imminent threat of danger may seem to be.

"The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear?" said the Psalmist (Psalms 27:1). The Bible is filled with declarations of Truth which shine in our hearts like great rays of light penetrating the darkness of fear and doubt. As the beams from the lighthouse are seen far over the tossing waters, lighting the way home for many who are unseen and unknown to the lightkeepers at their post of duty, so does the light of constant prayer stream out into the midnight of human anxiety and confusion.

A lightkeeper on a barren shore has a great responsibility, for on his faithful performance of what often seems to be a solitary and monotonous duty depends the safety of the great ships and the little boats which pass within range of his light. In fair weather, in fog, rain, or storm, a lightkeeper must be awake and alert to tend the light. The lamps must ever be bright. Must we not likewise faithfully tend our spiritual light?

We hear much about a shortage of oil today, because of war conditions. But of oil, in its spiritual meaning, there is a perpetual and abundant supply. On page 592 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy gives the spiritual definition of "oil" as "consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration." If we keep our thinking filled with this sacred oil of gladness, our light will shine, more and more, until the day of perfect understanding dawns upon all humanity. Nothing can destroy God's light or God's likeness. Darkness never yet put out a single ray of light; even one little candle throws its beams through the darkness. Consecration to good keeps us alert and reliable; gentleness and charity relieve and comfort the sad and embittered; heavenly inspiration adds the glow of courage to grateful prayer.

The Discoverer of Christian Science was indeed a faithful lightkeeper. She always spoke and wrote out of her own spiritually enlightened experience. The lamp she tended in her long unselfish life has illumined the way for thousands who formerly fared in darkness and despair, and it continues to shine through the pages of her inspired writings, wherein she teaches that the understanding of the supremacy of Spirit is the light which Christ Jesus brought to the world. To the extent that we acknowledge and understand this supremacy of spiritual power over material conditions and their supposed ability to harm, will our light shine likewise.

The daily study of the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings will keep us on the alert at all times to receive the warnings we require and the instructions we must carry out. It will rouse us when in danger of yielding to sloth or forgetfulness; it will give us courage and wisdom to take the necessary human footsteps for the good of our homes and our country, as we seek true safety in Mind, God. It will teach us how to pray for the good of all mankind, to feed the hungry, to forgive as we would be forgiven. It will help us to watch and pray that our light may glow with greater brightness and guide our feet into the way of peace.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian)

Night Song

Crickets chirped, and from meadow after meadow
The slow notes came. Fireflies floated softly
Over the flats; their lights blinked rhythmically
As timothy tops swayed. One heard the moving strains
Of a song in the moist air of night, clear and bell-like
As if the dew had polished old chimes.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

A Young Mackerel Comes Home

AS THE SUN ENTERED the sign of the crab, Scomber arrived in the mackerel waters of New England, and with the first spring tides of the month of July he was carried into a small harbor protected from the sea by an outthrust arm of land. From many miles to the southward where the winds and the currents had carried him as a helpless larva, he had returned to the rightful home of young mackerel.

In his third month of life Scomber was more than three inches long. On the journey up the coast the heavy, unmolded lines of a larval fish had been sculptured to a torpedo-shaped body with a hint of power in the shoulders and of speed in the tapering flanks. Now he had put on the sea coat of the adult mackerel. He was clothed in scales, but they were so fine and small that he was soft as velvet to the touch. His back was a deep blue green—the color of the deep places of the sea that Scomber had not yet seen—and over the blue-green background irregular inky stripes ran from the back fin halfway down his flanks. His underparts gleamed of silver, and when the sun found him as he moved just under the surface of the sea he glittered with the colors of the rainbow.

Many young fishes lived in the harbor—cod and herring, mackerel and pollock, cunner and silverside—for the water was rich in food. Twice in every twenty-four hours the flood tide surged in from the open sea through the narrow entrance, flanked on one side by a long sea wall and on the other by a rocky point. . . . Twice in every twenty-four hours when the clean, sharp salt water came into the harbor the young fish moved out in excitement to seize the food which the sea had brought them by way of the tide.—From "Under the Sea-Wind," by RACHEL L. CARSON. (New York: Simon and Schuster.)

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Intimate Message: The Country

'Politics' a Comprehensive Term ..... By Mary Hornaday

Des Moines, Iowa

Out here in the Middle West the people wonder where Washington gets the idea that they are apathetic about winning the war.

If the Nation's too slow in buckling down to the job at hand, blame the politicians and not the folks in America's "breadbasket," they tell you. Most of them are frankly provoked at the prospect of having to take time out for congressional elections this summer and fall.

In Chicago a manicurist complained about delays in Washington, negligence in her own organization. Why, she wanted to know, was the Department of Justice so slow in sentencing the Nazi saboteurs once it had them in its clutches? She complained because the 10 per cent she had pledged to war bonds wasn't always taken out of her salary check when she got it. "We ought to do away with politics," she protested. "Politics" as used by the average American is a comprehensive term covering self-interests of all sorts, you find. It involves not only political parties but pressure groups and individuals who put their own finances and ambition ahead of winning the war.

Nature has smiled kindly on the Midwest's effort to contribute "food-for-freedom." Iowa expects to harvest a total crop acreage of 21,500,000 acres or six per cent above the 1941 total. July days and nights are hot but no one complains because it's the kind of weather when you can "almost hear the corn grow." Chief diversion here of an evening is to go to an air-conditioned movie with a bag of salted popcorn.

Des Moines doesn't like to have itself called an "average" American city. Average means typical. More than once Des Moines has been sought out for honors and experiments because it is 100 per cent American. Probably no city with only 150,000 population has had so many men called to Washington to serve the Nation. Henry A. Wallace, publisher of a farm magazine here, went to Washington as Vice-President; "Ding" Darling as head of the biological survey; Gardner ("Mike") Cowles, editor of Des Moines' successful newspaper, the Register-Tribune, is the latest government recruit. He will assist War Information Chief Elmer Davis. As you ride through Des Moines' shaded streets, almost every house is pointed out to you as belonging to someone you have heard of.

A few years ago Des Moines was chosen by the United States Office of Education as the home of one of Commissioner John W. Studebaker's city-wide forums on public affairs. Center of the city's social life is a department store tea room which combines a dinner and movie ticket for $1.10, and has had its idea copied by other cities.

The war is bringing new activity to Des Moines. It has an ordnance plant in operation and an aircraft manifold factory is now hiring workers, one-third of them women, to start work next month as a branch of less safely located plants on the West Coast. Two Army posts, Fort Des Moines and Camp Dodge, are located just outside the city. As from every other community in the United States men are marching off to war and women are taking over their jobs. At the corner soda fountain the other day, a lady "soda-jerker" was getting instruction in holding two lemonade glasses in one hand while squirting in the soda water. Two days later she was doing it expertly. Out at the aircraft plant, they expect women to do riveting and welding with equal or more dexterity than men. Neat slack uniforms have been designed for the girls, shifts arranged to suit their convenience and day nursery care recommended for their children, so they will have few distractions.

The Des Moines war activity that Iowans and the whole nation are most interested in is the training school for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (Waacs), first Army unit of its kind in history. The Army has carefully picked both the locale and personnel of its school at settled old Fort Des Moines, five miles out of town. Girls who expected to find pup tents and dust are pleasantly surprised at the comfortable red-brick buildings with their white verandas, reminding one a little of Thomas Jefferson's colonnades at the University of Virginia. They flank a 47-acre parade ground, now green with plenteous summer rains.

The Army is doing a good job of winning the admiration of the local townspeople for the Waacs. It has picked men to be in charge of the camp who consider the women's corps a dignified and useful organization—one really needed by the Army to relieve men now kept from field duty by endless record-keeping.

Out in the fertile country roundabout Des Moines, farmers are harvesting a bumper oat crop —40 bushels to the acre. Their wives are beginning to can hundreds of extra quarts of vegetables, and to send extra dozens of eggs to drying plants. Their sons are bringing great amounts of old rubber to town salvage depots. In town, men and women are working in war plants, taking the jobs of drafted men and looking forward to making the WAAC experiment succeed.

If the folks down in Washington will suggest anything else they can do to help win the war, they will be glad to take the job on.

The Country Speaks: Asheville

Re-Assessment of Rights ..... By Ralph W. Cessna

It was an interesting experience recently, to jump, as I did, almost literally from the Governors' Conference in Asheville, N. C., to the convention of Clarence Streit's Federal Union, Inc., in St. Louis. For Federal Union proposes a world federation to which individual member nations would give up a measure of their so-called sovereignty—while the Governors' Conference provided proof that communities of people may participate in a larger federation of peoples without sacrificing anything essential to their welfare—call it sovereignty or call it rights.

One objection sometimes made to the so-called Union Now plan has been that it would mean that this nation, as a member, would have to surrender to a central world government some of its sovereignty. Actually about the only real "right" it would give up would be the right of making war on another member.

But we didn't mean here to argue the merits of Federal Union. The point is that its opponents make much of this sovereignty issue. Representative Clare Hoffman of Michigan, ardent isolationist and vigorous protagonist of Federal Union, recently made a speech in Congress, you will remember, about "hauling down the American flag."

Under Federal Union the United States flag would be hauled down no more than were the flags of the individual states when they joined these United States, the world's most successful example of federal union.

Down there at the Governors' Conference each of the state flags was hung in the big hotel lobby. Frankly we could distinguish very few of them. But then, right now we couldn't tell you what the Italian flag looks like, or the Mexican, or the Norwegian. Anyway, there were those state flags. They've never been hauled down. And there were those Governors, 40 human symbols of 40 sovereign states—40 proofs that member states of a federal union remain sovereign political entities.

The fact that those Governors came primed to fight for their state's rights, but agreed to give up some of them to the central government for the duration of the war, only illustrates the flexibility of such a union.

Have you ever found a Texan who did not think of himself as a Texan, or a Hoosier who did not make much of the fact that he was a Hoosier? Have you ever heard the rolling, earthy, homespun song of Iowa—the one about "Out where the tall corn grows"? If Iowa had lost any of its distinctive independent characteristics, there would be no swaying "Ioway, Ioway. . . ." Are Californians proud of their state? And what of the fellow who comes from "down Maine"? You've heard of Georgia peaches, and Michigan cherries, and Idaho potatoes, and Florida oranges, and Wisconsin cheese.

The states have their flags, their flowers, their songs, their poet laureates. They lost none of these by joining the Union. They lost none of their social characteristics. They lost no essential political or economic privilege. They gained much. Who would deny that? Who would want them separate and independent today?

The individual gives up nothing essential in becoming a member of a family, a family in becoming a part of a neighborhood or community or municipality, a municipality in standing as a unit of the state, the state in joining the national union —or a nation in joining a world union.

Racial, ethnological, geographical, traditional differences? Are they necessarily real and good differences?

Giving up sovereignty, in itself, it seems, is nothing on which to base a good argument against a world association. Maybe there are others, but those Governors down in Asheville gave me a good background for consideration of the things I heard up in St. Louis.

To Change the Subject:

On the 'Keep 'Em Reading' Production Line ..... By Bernice Stevens

I acquired a new respect for my long-discarded college textbooks the other day. I learned that algebra and trigonometry books together with copies of "Mein Kampf," "Berlin Diary," "Inside Asia," and even "Gone With the Wind," or anything else gathering dust on home library shelves, can help to win the war. And I learned it first hand, too, when I lent a hand in sorting and packing books turned into the Chicago Public Library for the Victory Book Campaign.

Until the librarians showed me how many requests there were for textbooks and specific books needed in helping to train soldiers, my college trunk and closet shelves were full. But not any more. By now my algebra and trigonometry books, through which I am frank to say I struggled, should be helping some private to "bone up" for a promotional "exam" or help some young fellow become a more accurate gunner. "School days have started all over again," wrote a sergeant from one of the camps, and in response to specific requests, I besieged friends for their physics and chemistry books, for books and manuals on mechanics, radio, navigation. I bade my Spanish grammars and dictionaries a fond farewell and gathered up some French and German textbooks in the neighborhood, for soldiers training for foreign administrative duties must also learn new languages.

I also released school books on news writing, feature writing, and English composition. Hard-boiled editors say you can't learn to write from books, but the Army must see some good in them, because it is asking for them for its Public Relations Department along with books on publicity and propaganda. Harder to fill, the librarians told me, are the orders from the Intelligence Division for books on sabotage, espionage, ciphers and codes, costuming and makeup, jiu jitsu. Because the public has been so generous in contributing current books, it has been easy to fill the oft-repeated requests for "Mein Kampf," "Inside Asia," "Inside Latin America," "Berlin Diary," "Failure of a Mission"—all extracurricular reading for men who are preparing for special types of foreign service.

And if the books aren't needed for training, they are needed in ever-increasing amounts to help fill in leisure moments. And they're every bit appreciated too, judging by the letters I saw. These come in every day, written not only by officers in charge of the camps, but by individual soldiers. "Gee, thanks for the swell books," wrote one who signed himself "Self-Appointed Recreation Officer." A corporal from Camp Forrest told how many of the boys who never knew any more about best sellers than what they read in the newspapers were now reading all of them and liking them. "With limited recreation facilities, many soldiers who formerly did little reading are turning to books to fill their leisure hours," he wrote. One of the most urgent pleas for more books comes from Dawson Creek, British Columbia, where they are distributed to points all along the Canadian-Alaskan Highway. Soldiers helping to build the road hope every supply truck brings a new box of books, writes an officer.

The vast majority of the books which join the "Keep 'Em Reading" production line show that people are really donating cherished parts of their libraries. Some few books, however, have to go into the discard piles to be sold as waste paper (the funds being used to buy new books). For soldiers do not want to read "How to Raise a Baby," "Elsie Dinsmore," "The Bobbsy Twins," "Etiquette for Teen-Age Girls," or even "What I Saw in an Ant's Nest." They do like "How Green Was My Valley," "Dragon Seed," "Grapes of Wrath," "Gone With the Wind," and western and mystery stories which come in by the dozens.

As I sorted books, I learned that just about everyone is helping. Publishers send in new books, authors send autographed copies. The Kiwanis, Rotary, and other service clubs and Junior Chambers of Commerce held their own book drives. The Junior League gave a fashion show with one or more best sellers the price of admission. Women's clubs give book parties. Members of the Mantle Club, a leading men's organization, worked all day one Sunday delivering, sorting, and marking the 15,000 books they had collected. Commuters drop them in bins in the railway stations, office workers in boxes in their lobbies. And the trucking companies haul them free of charge to all parts of the country.

Some contributions have an individual touch. Several high-school girls sent in a scrapbook of movie stars, a housewife a neatly-bound set of books of complete serial stories clipped from magazines, a grandmother beautifully bound scrapbooks of pictures she had collected over a period of years. Prize collection of all was "Fun, or Whatever You Want to Call It," written and printed by hand by a ten-year-old boy, who drew his own cartoons, wrote his own poetry, and started his own story, but stopped in the middle with "you finish it, soldier." And the author-publisher was rewarded for his efforts with dozens of letters of appreciation from convalescing soldiers in the hospital at Fort Sheridan.

'Action Stations'! Ocean Convoy Ready for Subs

'Station-to-Station' system, now used extensively in Northwestern Atlantic, found answer to U-boats

By Eaton Maxwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH A CANADIAN CONVOY AT SEA—"Action Stations!"

Raucous alarm bells break the calm of a Sunday morning 200 miles off the northeastern coast of Canada as two long black columns of supply ships push steadily through softly undulating seas.

The officers on our corvette tumble excitedly from the wardroom and dash over a listing deck to the bridge where the officer-of-the-watch reports that detection instruments have picked up an ominous buzz and that the lookout in the crow's nest has seen a mysterious shadow a half-mile to starboard.

As the officer-of-the-watch speaks, the little, gray corvette wheels sharply and proceeds at full speed. The crew meanwhile, with the eager precision of a football team moving from a huddle to the line of scrimmage, takes up its positions at the four-inch gun and at the depth-charge releases.

Within a few minutes the corvette has reached the area where the blur was seen on the water and two depth charge cans are hurled overboard without further ceremony. Almost immediately muffled explosions are heard far below the surface, the corvette rocks crazily and two spouts shoot up, scattering foam on our decks and over a wide area of the sea.

No Wreckage

Our ship moves in steadily widening circles as the crew peers anxiously over the sides. But this time no oil or wreckage appears on the surface and after 20 minutes or so the corvette resumes its place in the eastward-moving convoy.

Fifteen or 20 days at sea with the convoys leaving northeastern ports in Canada and the United States offers a front row seat at the Battle of the Atlantic. So far as this reporter has been able to learn, that battle—at least in the northwestern Atlantic — is being slowly but surely won.

In spite of the dangerously high toll of merchant shipping being taken by U-boats the convoy system is proving successful. Convoys, properly escorted by warships and scouting vessels and with adequate air protection, are reaching their destinations with relatively little loss.

Canadian and British naval men with whom I have talked on this trip say the shipping situation would be hopeless without the convoys that speed quietly through the misty Atlantic and the swift corvettes and destroyers that escort them.

The corvette is Canada's unique contribution to the Battle of the Atlantic. It is an 1,100-ton, 200-foot "tin-can" container for a great load of depth charges and a very important accumulation of submarine detection devices that can pick up U-boats on the surface, or below, many thousands of yards away.

For the most part, life aboard a corvette is a long, monotonous round of routine duties. Living quarters for the crew are cramped and difficult to keep clean. Most officers and men do not take off their clothes at night. Food has to be bought with an eye to its preservation and refrigeration facilities. As a result, out of 15 meals on a corvette, 10 will include pork or pork products and very few will offer fresh milk, beef, fruit or green vegetables. To keep alert on a small ship that bounces like a cork in almost any kind of a sea and where each hour is filled with hard work requires great morale and self-discipline. The crews of Canada's corvettes have both.

Not Subs, Only Whales

Of course, it's not all routine and hard work. Sometimes there are laughs. There was the afternoon of our fourth day out when the anti-submarine instrument and the lookout both reported suspicious objects some distance ahead. As on the occasion described earlier we raced up the ladder to the bridge. The Captain had been to sea too long, however, to take casual reports very seriously and his skepticism was confirmed a few minutes later when four neat spouts of water shot up about 1,000 yards ahead, disclosing a school of small whales.

A "station-to-station" convoy system is now frequently employed in the Western Atlantic. Under this plan one group of escorts is relieved by another and the convoy goes on with new shepherds to the next station.

On my sixth day aboard a corvette I was told that at noon we were to meet the escort that was to take over from us. The ocean is a very big place, almost too big somehow for perspectives geared to city life. Yet at about 12:15 from beyond the horizon, announced by three or four thin wisps of smoke, came destroyers and corvettes to relieve us and escort the convoy to the next "station." It was a magnificent moment.

I returned to North America aboard a destroyer. It was one of the four-stackers that Canada had acquired from the United States in 1941, after the completion of the "Destroyers-for-Bases" deal. While the corvette is a kind of naval hybrid, compounded of trawler, whaler and a bit of warship, the destroyer is a warship and nothing else.

It was astonishing to note the difference in the living and working routines of the destroyer as compared with the corvette. Discipline was more formal, the crew seemed older and more experienced, the junior officers more numerous and more knowing and the duties and the equipment so much more varied. My skipper had just been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry at sea, in the King's June birthday honors list.

We were to join with a small force of corvettes and destroyers on a dangerous mission of escorting to several eastern ports in United States and Canada a convoy of about 20 ships, 10 of which were highly valuable tankers.

In Rough Weather

We had very good weather for two days. On the third the sea became extremely rough and at least four of our meals were eaten with arms draped for support around poles in the wardroom and the dishes encased in wooden squares, with the table cloth dampened to make them stick. Reports kept coming in during the bad weather of a large number of submarines somewhere off Nova Scotia and Cape Cod.

We were a fast convoy and our destroyer zig-zagged at 15 knots or better at the rear of the whole group. I had been told that the stern position for the escort vessel was the most dangerous spot since the submarines usually took up their stations in the dusk of twilight or in the grey mist of dawn somewhere a few thousand yards to the stern, at an angle on the port or starboard side.

On our second last night we had an emergency call from the senior officer of the escort group over radio telephone telling us that a sound had been picked up on the detectors at a point 2,000 yards on the port side of the convoy. We raced over to the danger point all set to have the alarm bell ring "action stations." A few seconds later the senior officer called again to tell us, without the slightest suggestion of remorse, that it had all been a mistake.

The next day off the eastern coast of Canada there were rather alarming reports of intensified submarine activity the whole length of the North American Coast. A slight fog and choppy waters, with the convoy barely visible, made an ideal setting for an attack and a tense atmosphere settled over the whole ship. But nothing untoward occurred.

Meanwhile, to keep the crew in shape for action at any moment we had frequent gun and depth charge drills. I was on the stern of the destroyer when a practice charge exploded at a depth of 50 feet, with the ship traveling 17 knots. Although we were better than 150 yards past the point of explosion the whole ship shuddered at the shock and I felt myself lifted several inches off the deck. We were not as fortunate as another Canadian destroyer that dropped a charge which exploded in a school of fish and blew enough onto the deck to feed the crew for several days.

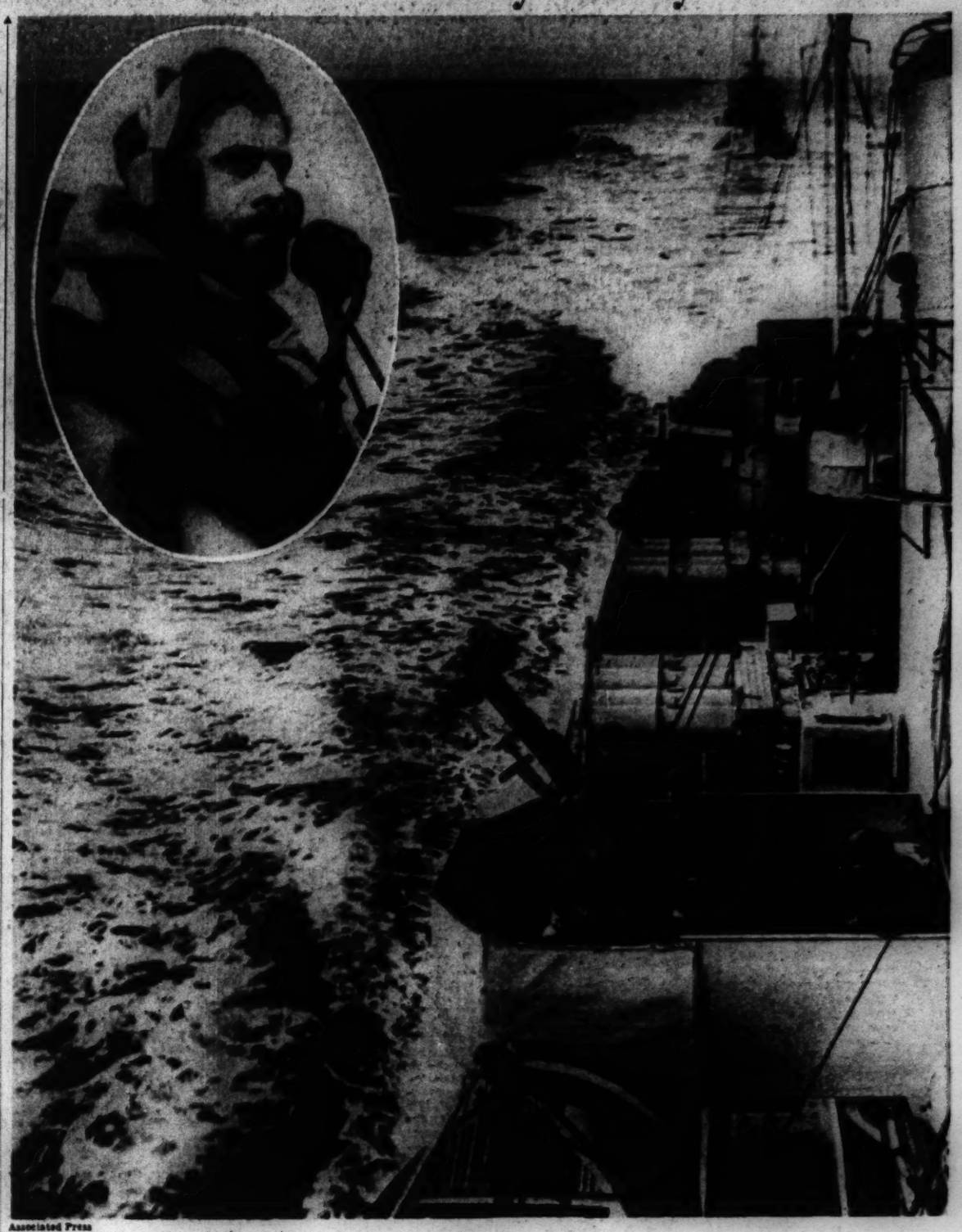
It is difficult for a non-naval observer to appreciate the tremendous amount of organization and preparation that must go into the sailing of a convoy.

Of All Descriptions

The formation of the convoy, which I accompanied eastward, was an unforgettable sight. I had never seen so many vessels of all shapes, ages and sizes concentrated in a single area. From the harbor they moved into position with a slow dignity that fitted the grandeur of the occasion. Before they sailed out hours had been spent plotting the course and the position each vessel would take.

It took almost a half a day before the ships all came out in single file to the assembly point from the great harbor that had sheltered them from torpedoes behind steel nets and booms. All the captains had their orders. Flags of a dozen nations flew from their masts—British, Dutch, American, Danish, Norwegian, Belgian, Icelandic, Russian, Greek, Swedish. The "United Nations" were here in action. Tramps, cargo vessels, tankers, they carried wheat from Saskatchewan, oil from Texas, lumber and pulp from Ontario and Quebec and a great many other things that no one seemed to be able to speak much about. The Navy has secrets from itself.

It is almost impossible to exaggerate the great contribution Canada is making to the United Nations in convoy activity. The Royal Canadian Navy now shares with the fleets of the United States and Britain almost one-third of the North Atlantic convoy burden, escorting hundreds of merchant ships and troop-laden carriers every week.



Associated Press

Convoy!

An antiaircraft crew on the alert aboard a Canadian warship escorting a convoy eastward through submarine-infested waters somewhere off the east coast of Canada. The ship's torpedo tubes can be seen behind the gun crew. A typical Canadian sea sentinel is shown in the inset. This bearded veteran manns the "forebridge communications" post of a destroyer and relays the captain's orders to all parts of the ship by means of a loudspeaker system.

Wide World

Guardians of Atlantic Sea Lanes

Four of Canada's new 150-foot sub-chasers, their sterns packed with depth bombs, line up off the northeastern coast of Canada to protect a Britain-bound convoy. These speedy craft, called "Fairmiles," share with corvettes and destroyers the crucial task of safeguarding convoys.

Stan Musial Develops Into One of Bill Southworth's Most Consistent Hitters

Former Pitcher Pacing Redbirds in Batter's Box

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Late last season the Cardinals brought up a six-foot outfielder, somewhat on the lanky side, who treated himself to a .426 batting average in a dozen National League games. His was a valiant but useless attempt to put the Redbirds back on even terms with the Brooklyn Dodgers in the pennant race. This spring, in the infant stages of the '42 campaign, Stan Musial was not so robust with the willow, and it was suggested that the pitchers had learned something about him.

Well, the pitchers are still learning, judging by recent averages. They are finding out that no man in the Cardinal batting order is more dangerous with a bat in his hands.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
New York	64	29	.688	
Boston	52	40	.565	11½
Cleveland	54	42	.563	11½
St. Louis	50	46	.521	15½
Detroit	47	50	.485	19
Chicago	39	52	.429	24
Washington	36	59	.379	29
Philadelphia	37	61	.378	29½

Results July 24

Boston 5, St. Louis 3.
St. Louis 3, Boston 1 (11 inns.).
Cleveland 4, Washington 3.
Cleveland 5, Washington 4 (12 inns.).
New York 3, Detroit 0.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct	GB
Brooklyn	65	27	.707	
St. Louis	57	33	.633	7
New York	49	43	.533	16
Cincinnati	47	44	.516	17½
Chicago	45	49	.479	21
Pittsburgh	41	48	.461	22½
BOSTON	38	58	.396	29
Philadelphia	25	65	.278	39

Results July 24

St. Louis 8, Boston 0.
New York 3, Cincinnati 2 (11 innings).
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 4.

Fourth or Fifth

As Musial came here yesterday for the opener of this four-game series with the Braves, he had 83 hits in 260 tries for a neat .319 figure, with seven homers and 30 runs driven in. Yesterday he got three hits to boost his average to a neater .325 and 32 runs batted in. Improving with age, he very likely will be among the pace setters before the curtain has dropped on the race. Manager Billy Southworth thinks enough of the boy to bat him in either the fourth or fifth slots in the order.

Musial sprang up on the sandlots of Pennsylvania, discovered by business manager Andy French of the Pennsylvania State League's Monessen club. At that time he was only 16 years old and a pitcher. After a couple of mediocre years in the Mountain States League, Stan began to click at Daytona Beach in 1940. Coached there by Dick Kerr, the one-time White Sox hurler, the young Cardinal won 18 games and lost only five. However, at the end of the season an incident occurred which changed the Musial career.

At Columbus

Because he was a good hitter, Kerr occasionally used Musial in the outfield. One day in August, in a game at Orlando, Stan dove after a line drive, injured his throwing arm and that was all for '40. The spring of '41 found the boy at the Cardinal tryout camp in Columbus, Ga., along with about 200 other hopefuls. Unable to pitch or throw a ball in from the outfield, his career seemed at an abrupt end.

But there was hope for Musial when Ollie Vanek, Branch Rickey's Springfield (Mo.) manager, offered to take him for a while. Stan started in right field. Throwing easy at first, then harder, he worked his arm back into shape, and by the middle of the season was hitting a lusty .379. Obviously deserving a promotion, he was shipped to Tony Kaufman at Rochester where he batted .326. From there he moved to the Cardinals.

➤ ➤ ➤

Briefs . . . When here with the Cubs the other day, Jimmie Foxx picked out Musial as the best looking young ball player in the National League . . . The Cardinals close here with a double-header tomorrow . . . Monday is an open date in Boston, with the Pittsburgh Pirates opening a four-game stay on Tuesday . . . There is a twin bill with the Buccaneers on Wednesday . . . There are few idle moments for the touring Red Sox . . . After a twin bill at St. Louis tomorrow, they move right into a four-game Cleveland series on Monday . . . The Tuesday contest will be played under lights at Cleveland Stadium.

➤ ➤ ➤

It was a sad afternoon for the Braves yesterday when the Cardinals whipped them easily, 8 to 0 . . . Max Lanier toyed with the locals holding them to six hits and only one Braves player reached second base . . . Sisti gets three hits, West two and Cooney one . . . Jim Tobin held the Cardinals to two runs for seven innings and wilted in the eighth.

➤ ➤ ➤

Out in St. Louis the Red Sox took the first game of the twilight double-header, 5 to 3, but dropped the second contest, 3-1 in 11 innings . . . A home run with one on in the 11th by Chet Laabs won the second affair . . . It was his 19th round trip of the season and he is tied with Ted Williams for home runs.

Cooper Strives For Modern Mark Of 10 Shutouts

With half a dozen shutouts recorded in the first half of the season, Mort Cooper, of the St. Louis Cardinals, is shooting at the top of the sky as he goes for that second half half-dozen.

He needed one more to tie Whit Wyatt's league-leading seven of yesteryear and Diz Dean's seven in 1934, the best record in the whitewash department for any St. Louis pitcher in the past decade.

If Mort makes the round dozen for his year's work he's the first National League ace to reach double figures since Carl Hubbell's 10 shutouts of 1933. Just showing how tough a trick Morty is tackling is the fact that Hub's 10 in '33 was the only achievement that high in the shutout department in a quarter of a century, ever since Grover Alexander set the all-time record for both major leagues with his 16 shutouts in 1916.

Twice six is 12, which will rank the Coopers of Atherton, Mo., with the all-time greats, tops in shutouts since 1916.

Paddock's Induction Recalls Days of the 'Fastest Human'

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The induction in this city of Charles W. Paddock into the United States Marines with the rank of captain brought back memories to track enthusiasts of the days when he was publicized as the "fastest human." Although Paddock made a reputation as a sprinter in high school competition in and around Los Angeles, it was not until his victories in the 100 and 200 meters in the Inter-Allied Games in Paris after the close of the World War that he attracted national attention. On his return to this country he quickly proved that his European triumphs were no fluke and he won a place on the 1920 United States Olympic team and captured the 100-meter championship in the 10 4-5s.

In the annual dual meet with the University of California at Berkeley in 1921 Paddock (competing for the University of Southern California) first tied the world's record of 9.6 for the 100 yards and then established a new world's record of 20.8 for the 220 yards. On three other occasions in 1921 he tied the world's record for the 100-yard dash (once in winning the national A. A. U. title) and he also set the world's record for 100 meters at 10 2-5.

Champion Three Times

Three times Paddock was national 220-yard A. A. U. champion (1920-21-24) tieing his own record of 20.8 for this distance in 1924. After graduating from U. S. C. he competed in the colors of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and in 1924 again tied the world's record for the 100 yards. Not satisfied with records at standard distances Paddock established many unofficial world's records which were listed as either noteworthy or American records. Among the distances were—90 yards in 8 4-5; 110 yards in 10 1-5; 125 yards, 12s.; 130 yards, 12 2-5; 150 yards, 14 1-5; 200 yards, 19s.; 300 yards, 30 1-5; 300 meters, 33 1-5.

Principal Opponents

Paddock's principal opponents during his varsity days were Morris Kirksey (Stanford University), who always pushed Paddock to the limit; Loren Murchison, Jackson V. Scholz of the New York Athletic Club and Robert McAllister, the "flying" New York policeman. He was succeeded at the University of Southern California in the sprints by Charley Borah, and in 1926 the pair were the principals in the fastest 100 yards ever run in Southern California up to that time only inches separating them in 9.5 with Paddock being declared the winner. As tenths of a second were not allowed in those days, Charlie lost the honor of being the first to run the 100 under 9.6.

Paddock had exceptionally high knee action and the afternoon he ran the 220 in 20.8 at Berkeley; he actually "kneed" himself once on the chin. His finishing effort was most spectacular as he literally took a flying leap at the tape starting it seven or eight feet from the line and hitting the tape as he was midway through his leap, thus gaining an advantage of a foot over his opponents.

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The recent brilliant performances of the two Swedish runners—Gundar Haegg and Arne Anderson—in running the mile in the splendid time of 4:06.2 brings their country into the records of this event for the very first time. An Englishman, W. G. George, set the amateur record for this distance at 4:21.4 in 1882 (four years later as a professional he reduced his time to 4:12.3-4). George's amateur record stood for 23 years when T. P. Conneff (U. S. A.) lowered it to 4:15.6; John Paul Jones (U. S. A.) cut it to 4:15.4 in 1911 and 4:14.4 in 1913, and two years later Norman S. Taber (U. S. A.) gave the amateurs the record honors for the first time by running the distance in 4:12.6.

Paavo Nurmi, after easily defeating all opponents in the 5,000 and 10,000 meters decided to drop down to the mile and in 1923 in Sweden became the first man in the world to run the distance under 4:12.0 with a time of 4:10.4. The smooth-running Finn's time stood for eight years and it was a Frenchman—Jules Ladoumegue who lowered it to 4:09.2. Jack Lovelock brought his home country (New Zealand) into athletic prominence in 1933 by lowering the record to 4:07.6 at Princeton being helped immeasurably by the wonderful pace set by Bill Bonthron. One year later on the same fast track Glenn Cunningham regained the record for the United States with a time of 4:06.8 defeating Bonthron by 40 yards. The Kansan's record stood for three years and then Sydney Wooderson returned it to England after an interval of 55 years by running the distance in 4:06.6. This is the record that has just been beaten by the speedy Swedish runners as Cunningham's paced 4:04.4 was made indoors at Dartmouth College and is not listed as a world's record, although it is the fastest time ever registered by a runner over this distance.

The method of running the mile has changed since the days of professional W. G. George, as his first lap was the fastest (57s) and his last the slowest (65.3-4) the times for the middle laps being 64.0 and 66s. Nurmi divided his quarters (with the aid of a wrist watch) in this manner 58.6; 63.2; 64.9 and 63.7. Ladoumegue's fractional times were—60.8; 63.4; 63.8; and 61.2. The quarters for Lovelock's record were—61.4; 62.2; 65.1; and 58.9. Cunningham set his own pace when he made his outdoor record and sped through the first 440 in 61.8; the next in 64.0, the third in 61.8 and the fourth in 59.1. Wooderson's figures are most interesting as for the first time in a one-mile record breaking performance the first and last quarters were run under 60s, the fractions being 58.6; 64.0; 64.6 and 59.4. Cunningham's quarters at Dartmouth were—58.5; 64.0; 61.7; and 60.2.

H. Archie Richardson

Back in Service Again

Wide World

Capt. Charles W. Paddock

Charlie Paddock, right, one-time world's fastest human, resumed his military career in San Francisco, July 10, when he was sworn in by Col. D. M. Randall, left, as a captain in the United States Marine Corps. Paddock, a second lieutenant in World War I, was overseas attached to General Pershing's staff in France.

Marina Construction Helps Navy in Present Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 25—Widespread marina construction throughout the country in the past 12 years, which saw the development of boat basins, piers, anchorages, landings and docks for small recreational craft, now provides a nation-wide chain of ready-made, potential bases for Coast Guard and Naval units, Ira Hand, secretary of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, pointed out today. In hundreds of waterfront communities, the local boat basins, anchorages and other facilities, especially designed for small boats, are available as bases for patrol forces.

"Already many municipal and privately owned marinas are being utilized to advantage by the Navy and Coast Guard," said Mr. Hand. "Two new yacht harbors, at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., and New Orleans, La., both scheduled for dedication, have been taken over by the Coast Guard for the duration, and the facilities already provided have aided immeasurably in the establishment of Coast Guard bases. Elsewhere along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and the inland lakes and rivers, the armed forces are finding these 'made to order' facilities equally advantageous."

The National Association has taken a prominent part in the development of marinas and their attendant facilities. In 1929 when the Association launched its campaign on behalf of the small boat owner, only a few communities, principally on the Pacific Coast, had recognized the value of providing adequate accommodations for local and visiting yachtsmen. City planners, park department engineers, harbor boards, landscape architects and the U. S. Army Engineers were quick to see the advantages of such projects, however, and, starting with 1934 the National Association's marina campaign began to bear fruit.

"There are more than 125 notable marina developments throughout the country today," said Mr. Hand. "Some like those at Washington, D. C., Newport-Balboa and Berkeley, Calif., Provo, Utah, and Atlantic Highlands have cost in excess of a million dollars. Others have cost only a few thousand. In every case, however, they fulfilled the purpose for which they were constructed."

Unknown Golfer Leads Pack

CHICAGO, July 25 (AP)—Leading the nation's topnotch golfers as the $15,000 Tam O'Shanter open swung into the third round today was one Gib Sellers, a strapping professional from Walled Lake, Mich., whose brilliant rounds of 68-69 the last two days lifted him abruptly out of comparative obscurity.

Gib (short for Gibson down in the Arkansas hill country where he was born and learned his golf) was a stroke ahead of the defending champion, Byron Nelson, and two blows in front of his next closest pursuers, Clayton Heafner and Dick Metz. It was heady company for a player who in 13 years of golf had reached his heights by winning the Arkansas and Michigan open titles.

Frankly, despite Gib's whirlwind start, Nelson remained the favorite. The tall Toledo star still was at the top of his game, and when he is like that he comes close to being impossible to beat in a medal tournament. Lawson Little, who shared the lead with Nelson after the first round with 67's, fell off to a poor 73 yesterday and was three strokes off the pace.

Meeting in the 36-hole final of the Tam O'Shanter amateur championship today were Corp. Marvin (Bud) Ward, the national champion, and Wilford Wehrle of Racine, Wis., former Western amateur titlist. It was a natural, and promised to draw a good portion of the huge crowds swarming over Tam O'Shanter.

Ward reached the final yesterday by subduing Mike Stolarik of Great Lakes Naval Training Station, 6 and 5, while Wehrle eliminated John Holmstrom of Rockford, Ill., 5 and 4. The leading amateur in the open competition was Frank Stranahan of Toledo, with rounds of 72-69—141 the last two days. Pat Abbott of Pasadena was next with 71-72—143.

Nelson lost his chance to stay in the lead yesterday when he took a big six on the second hole. His drive stopped in a divot hole and he whacked his second into a creek in front of the green.

Ben Hogan had a similarly disheartening experience. Needing only to shoot the last two holes in par fours to score a 67, the champion money-winner took a miserable six on the 17th, where he hit a drive that would shame the average duffer. Hogan's 69 placed him in a tie with Little and Herman Scharlau, an assistant pro at Bloomington, Ill., at 140.

First-Day Results

Jaques Cup

H. M. Biscoe, The Country Club, and W. O. Blaney, Brae Burn .... 37-32—69
J. W. Menahan and J. W. Menahan, Jr., Belmont .... 36-35—71
Ray Marad and Tom Higgins, George Wright .... 37-35—72
Bill Donavan and W. A. McAnally, Charles River .... 37-35—72
Herbert Jaques, Jr., Myopia, and H. E. W. Snelling, Weston .... 37-36—73
John Chew and Howard Paul, Bear Hill .... 37-37—74
J. C. McDonough, Woodland, and E. F. Weidig, Wellesley .... 37-37—74
W. R. Sides, Wellesley, and W. S. Heyniger, Waterbury, Conn. .... 38-36—74
Bill Holt, Oyster Harbors, and J. R. Lonahan, Providence .... 37-37—74
Durham Jones and Gerald Henderson, The Country Club .... 37-38—75
Bill Fuller and Lionel MacDuff, Salem .... 38-37—75
Ted Bishop and Ernie Systrom, Woodland .... 38-37—75
Steven Hopkins and W. A. Carr, Commonwealth .... 38-38—76
W. A. Danforth Jr., Oyster Harbors, and D. A. Goodale, Myopia .... 38-38—76
C. E. Crane and Frank Craven, Charles River .... 37-39—76
Foster Boardman, Cohasset, and George Nye, The Country Club .... 39-37—76

Clyde Cup

C. T. Porter, The Country Club, and Pierre Edmunds, Weston .... 38-39—77
A. O. Barker, Cohasset, and Lothrop Withington, The Country Club .... 38-39—77
F. T. Pfaelzer, Jr., and E. W. Rogers, The Country Club .... 38-39—77
Jack McCarthy, Belmont, and Ted Tewksbury, The Country Club .... 40-37—77
W. F. McPhail and F. L. Shea, Wollaston .... 39-38—77
Ted Lawton and Earl Adams, Belmont .... 38-39—77
William Lee and O. G. Wood, Jr., The Country Club .... 40-37—77
H. R. Shepley, Jr., The Country Club, and William Allis, Milwaukee .... 39-39—78
John Mason and John Dane, Jr., The Country Club .... 39-40—79
Francis Brooks and J. P. Sedgewick, The Country Club .... 43-36—79
J. F. Mahoney, Jr., and J. J. O'Donnell, Woodland .... 40-39—79
W. C. Carl and W. E. Barrett, The Country Club .... 39-40—79
Don Peddie, Minikahda, Minn., and Fred Maloon, Belmont .... 38-41—79
Arthur Crowin, Winchester, and O. B. Fallon, Wollaston .... 38-41—79
O. F. Ames, The Country Club, and F. H. Chatfield, Cincinnati .... 39-41—80
Walter Gray and Al Lewis, George Wright .... 42-38—80

Failed to Qualify

J. G. Allen and R. C. Moran, Marlboro .... 41-40—81
J. A. McKenna and Ed Callaghan, Blue Hill .... 41-40—81

Protests From the Managers Very Seldom Amount to Much

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—Every few days newspaper stories of a major-league game carry the information that manager-so-and-so finished a game under protest. We've been wondering what happens to all these protests, as it seemed that if all of them were followed through the park bleachers should be knocked down and set up in the league offices, where the games would be won or lost.

Well, we've found out. A vast majority of them strangle on their own futility and never leave the playing field. Ford Frick, National League prexy, says an average of about two a year reach his office, and that in the last seven years he has allowed just one protest.

Filed with Umpires

Most of the protests are filed with the umpires in the heat of battle when the managers run out of words, and as they usually are based on an umpire's judgment the protesting person might as well protest against rain falling. Only something involving the rules has a chance.

Last Tuesday the Pirates played their game with the Giants under protest after Umpire Lee Ballanfant had changed his decision on Johnny Mize being hit by a pitched ball. The protest was filed by Coach Jake Flowers, subbing for the ousted Frankie Frisch.

Anyway, Mize proved the ball had nicked him, and he went to first base. Jake didn't care about that. Ballanfant had changed his decision and that was enough for Jake. The protest was based on the umpire's judgment, and had no more foundation than a pup tent. Jake wisely dropped the matter.

Odd Incident

Earlier this year a protest reached Frick involving an odd incident in a Brooklyn-Philadelphia game. Whit Wyatt, Dodger pitcher, hit a long ball to left field. As he rounded first Umpire Tom Dunn said to him:

"Slow up; it's in there." Meaning it was good for a home run.

But it wasn't in there, and the loafing Wyatt was nipped at second. The umpires huddled, and finally ruled Wyatt was safe at second. The Phils protested the game, but inasmuch as Dunn's bloomer had no effect on the game's outcome, the protest was turned down.

The one protest in seven years that Frick upheld resulted from an incident in a Red-Card game at St. Louis May 14, 1938. With the Reds leading 3-1 in the sixth, two on and two out, Dusty Cooke of the Reds lashed out a drive toward the stands. It struck a girder and bounded back to the field, but Ballanfant signaled it was a home run.

Signal Unseen

The two other umpires, one of whom was Bill Klem, failed to see Ballanfant's signal and halted Cooke at third base. Ballanfant, then just a young fellow trying to get along, didn't like to question the judgment of his seniors, so he kept still.

Inasmuch as it was a legitimate home run, and influenced the outcome of the game as the Cards won, 6-5, Frick upheld the Red protest and ordered the game replayed.

There have been several instances of protest involving technicalities that have reached Frick's office, and some have been upheld, but not to the extent of reversing a victory or ordering a game replayed. He believes games should be won or lost on the field, and if you start winning and losing them in the front office on technicalities the fans will lose faith. They don't want to watch a game and then say: "I don't know who won; haven't got Frick's statement yet."

Cubs Paid $500

Last year he fined the Cubs $500 for unintentional violation of the 25-man rule. The man involved, Charley Gilbert had not even seen the Cubs yet, but he was on the pay roll. To rule a game must be replayed under the circumstances would be silly.

Right now he's mulling over a protest involving a similar violation case in which the Pirates accuse the Dodgers. The man in question was just around, that's all, and had nothing to do with the game.

New England Golf Outlook Not Viewed as Being Rosy

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The first half of the 1942 northern golf season is past and gone, and neither club executives nor professionals of this section have reason to view the outlook as rosy. Gasoline rationing has hit some clubs harder than others and the new rationing program hardly is calculated to improve matters. The rationing instituted May 16 had much to do with a tendency to play week ends. Lately, on the word of John Bernardi of Charles River, for one, there has been a pick-up of through-the-week play. Bernardi's size-up of this trend is that perhaps golfers are beginning to wonder whether clubs and courses can be maintained another year, and have decided to get in all the play they can.

From Fred Corcoran and others who have traveled in other sections, especially from Chicago west, I gather that the golfers are much less gloomy over the outlook than those of the eastern border, probably because they have not had the drastic curtailment of gasoline supplies.

No Shortage Yet

One certain thing is that the golfers of this section are not lamenting their inability to purchase either new clubs or balls. It is the professionals who are concerned about getting rid of the new clubs they have in stock and they also have had pressing problem meeting the demands for new balls. Some re-processed balls now coming into the market are of excellent quality, so I'm informed by Dan McNeice, assistant pro at Wollaston, who has tried them.

Charley Rice, pro at The Country Club, who, incidentally, not long ago scored 68 at Clyde Park in the company of Ellery Rogers, Charles Mason and Franklin T. Pfaelzer, opines that one reason why sales of balls has lagged is because so many golfers laid in a stock last winter, when the word first went forth about the prospective manufacturing restrictions.

Using Old Ones

That's not all. Golfers are suddenly discovering that a ball is not necessarily valueless except for practice purposes, or gift to a caddie, merely because it loses its luster or has a scratch, dent or even a minor cut. They are even beginning to boast to each other about the number of rounds they have played with one ball. Another thing, they are not so speedy about giving up the hunt for a ball off in the wilds. Furthermore, they do not have as much hunting to do in the rough, for most clubs are trimming that down and some of them have wired ditches and the edges of ponds.

Playing attendance unquestionably has been markedly affected by the number who have gone into the service. That has taken more than 50 from The Country Club alone. Opportunities for play are fewer, also, for many who have gone into war jobs. Some of the clubs have been hard hit in their normal morning play by the number of women golfers who have entered branches of volunteer service connected with the war.

Salesman Problems

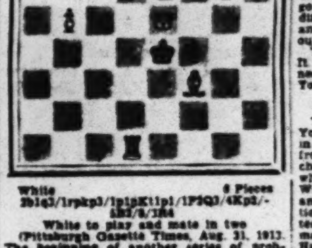
Sporting goods salesmen are among the victims of present circumstances, especially those selling golf supplies. Executives of sports goods houses must be having their troubles, too, what with the unpleasant task of notifying employees who have given long and faithful service that they must take an indefinite "leave of absence." But the salesmen know, just as well as executives, that it is a waste of time, money (and gasoline) to drive up to a pro's shop with a car full of samples of clubs, bags and accessories, merely to have him say he wished he could get rid of his stock on hand.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

July 25, 1942
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2471
By Maxwell Bukofzer

Black 10 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
2b1q3/1rpkp3/1p1pKt1p1/1P2Q3/4Kp3/-5B3/8/3R4
White to play and mate in two
(Pittsburgh Gazette Times, Aug. 31, 1913. The beginning of another series of problems by a well-known American composer.)

Problem No. 2472
By Maxwell Bukofzer

Black 5 Pieces

White 11 Pieces
1K6/8/2PK14/3k4/pPK13pP/2B3P1/-BP2pP2/7b
White to play and mate in three
(First Honorable Mention, Third Quarterly Tourney, Pittsburgh Gazette Times, Oct. 18, 1913.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2469. QxP(B5)
No. 2470. 1. Q-R3 threatens
2. B-Kt3ch
1. .... K-B3
2. Q-R4ch
1. .... PxP
2. QxPch

End-Game No. 623. Black mates in four: 1 .... Kt-K7ch; 2 RxKt, R-R8ch; 3 KxR, Q-R5ch; 4 K-Kt3, Kt-Kt5 mate!

End-Game No. 624

Black 15 Pieces

White 15 Pieces
White to play and win
(Marshall-Short, Montreal Championship, 1894.)

Marshall's 50 Years of Chess

For some months now the Chess Review has been running excerpts of Marshall's "My 50 Years of Chess, Including 140 of My Best Games." Now Horowitz & Harkness have published the complete book, volume two of the Chess Classics Series.

Frank Marshall has been known and loved the chess world over for most of his "50 years," from 1899, when he first played abroad, to the present. The very characteristics that have made people like him and his style of play are unmistakably revealed in every page of the book.

His side-light comments on games are invariably entertaining and show the human side. His account of his game with Amos Burn, the British master, in the Paris tournament of 1900 is priceless. Burn, an inveterate pipe smoker, began looking through his pockets for his pipe and tobacco at move two. At move 14, the pipe was finally lighted, and Burn was ready for a long tussle. Alas, the game was lost. Writes Marshall: "If he could only have got that pipe going, it might have been a different story. He took it good-naturedly and we shook hands. Then his pipe went out."

The book is well bound, with 242 pages. It may be secured from Horowitz & Harkness, 250 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y., for $3.

New York Championship

The annual summer congress of the New York State Chess Association will be held in the building of Cazenovia Junior College from Aug. 8 to 16. The main event is the championship, won last year by R. Fine, who will probably be unable to leave his Washington Government duties. Horowitz and Kashdan are expected to play. In addition, Class tourneys and the Genesee Cup team championship are planned. For information write C. Harold King, president, Hamilton, N. Y. Out-of-state players are invited.

Championship Game

Horowitz punishes an indifferent French Defense.

French Defense

Horowitz White	Pilnick Black	Horowitz White	Pilnick Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	18 B-Q2	Kt-Kt3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 Q-R4	P-B4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	20 B-B3	P-B3
4 Kt-B3	KKt-K2(a)	21 BxP	P-K4
5 B-Q3	P-QKt3	22 QR-K	QR-K
6 Castles	Kt-Kt5	23 P-B4	P-K5
7 B-Kt5ch	P-B3	24 B-K5	P-QR4
8 B-K2	B-R3	25 P-QKt4	PxP
9 P-QR3	PxP	26 PxP	R-R
10 KtxP	BxB	27 R-K3	BxB
11 QxB	QKt-Q4	28 PxB	R-R7
12 P-B4	Kt-B3	29 Kt-K7ch	K-B2
13 Kt-K5	Kt-B4	30 KtxP	KtxKt
14 KtxQBP	Q-B2	31 RxKtch	K-K
15 KtxKtch	PxKt	32 Q-R5ch	R-B2
16 P-Q5	B-Q3	33 QxRch	Resigns
17 Q-R5	Castles		

(a) Unnecessarily slow. Better B-Kt5 or Kt-B3.

Championship Game

Here is an interesting game from the National Championship.

Queen's Indian Defense

Baker White	Chernev Black	Baker White	Chernev Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 QxBP	P-B4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 B-K3	Q-Kt3
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	20 P-QKt4	KR-Q
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	21 Kt-B3	Kt-KKt5
5 B-Kt2	B-K2	22 PxP	KtxPch
6 Castles	Castles	23 K-Kt	
7 Q-B2(a)	B-K5		Kt(Q5)-B6ch
8 Q-Kt3	Kt-B3	24 K-R	RxRch
9 R-Q	P-Q4	25 KtxR	Q-Kt8
10 Q-R4	Kt-Kt5	26 Q-B2	Q-Kt4
11 Kt-K	PxP	27 Q-K3	Q-B3
12 P-QR3	BxB	28 R-Kt2	R-Q
13 KtxB	P-QKt4	29 R-Kt3	B-B3
14 QxKtP	Kt-B7	30 R-Kt3	P-Kt4
15 R-R2	KtxQP	31 Kt-Kt5	Q-Q4
16 Q-R4	KtxPch	32 R-Kt	Q-B6
17 K-B	Kt-Q6		Resigns

(a) Chernev considers this to be the main reason that White after only 19 moves or so really has a bad game. 7 Kt-B3 is better.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Syracuse 3, Buffalo 2.
Baltimore 2-2, Rochester 1-1.
Toronto 3, Newark 1.
Montreal 10-2, Jersey City 4-1 (first game was half inning play-off of June 12 protested game).

American Association

(No games scheduled).

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 4-1, San Diego 0-4.
Oakland 3-8, San Francisco 2-1.
Hollywood 1, Los Angeles 0.
Seattle 4, Portland 3 (12 innings).

Texas League

Dallas 6, Shreveport 4.
Oklahoma City 3, San Antonio 1.
Beaumont 6, Fort Worth 1.
Tulsa 7, Houston 5 (10 innings).

Southern Association

Little Rock 6-1, Atlanta 3-6.
Chattanooga 3, Memphis 0.
New Orleans 10, Nashville 4.
Birmingham 6, Knoxville 1.

Eastern League

Albany 3, Elmira 0.
Binghamton 3, Williamsport 2.
Wilkes-Barre 6, Springfield 0.
Hartford at Scranton, postponed.

Maine Golf Title

PORTLAND, Maine, July 25 (AP)—Ray Lebel, Lewiston, won the Maine Resident amateur golf championship for the second time yesterday when he defeated George Wilson, Scarboro, 3 and 2, at the Portland Country Club.

Roots Mates Home

MILWAUKEE (AP)—When Milwaukee took a 14-2 shellacking from St. Paul in the first half of a recent double-header, Milwaukee pitcher, Vance Page, decided to do something about it in the second game. As a gesture he took over the scoreboard boy's job in center field, and sitting high on the latter, rooted his mates home. It worked. The Brewers won, 12-5.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (three leaders in each league)

Player, Club	G.	AB	R.	H.	PCT.
Reiser, Dodgers	71	300	64	105	.350
Williams, Red Sox	86	314	77	108	.344
Lombardi, Braves	72	207	25	71	.343
Gordon, Yankees	86	318	43	107	.336
Doerr, Red Sox	84	333	56	[illegible]	.334
Medwick, Dodgers	87	336	46	113	.331

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Williams, Red Sox	19	Mize, Giants	19
Laabs, Browns	19	Camilli, Dodgers	15
York, Tigers	14	Ott, Giants	13
Di Maggio, Yanks	14		

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Williams, Red Sox	90	Mize, Giants	73
Laabs, Browns	69	Medwick, Dodgers	65
Di Maggio, Yanks	67	Elliott, Pirates	63

In 55 innings of pitching, during which he won six games, Larry French allowed only four earned runs.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

You will enjoy this delicious summertime dessert
PEACH PIE with a big scoop of VANILLA ICE CREAM 15¢
Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER in cool, attractive gardens
222 Newbury Street COM. 5370

CAFE AMALFI
Specializing in Italian Dishes—Lunches and Dinners

Visit the New, Modern
MINERVA CAFE
Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church
Business Luncheons from 50c Dinners 75c up
Special Sunday Dinners 75c and $1.00
Delicious Food Cheerful Atmosphere

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Today or Tomorrow—
Or any day enjoy our delectable food served with a nicety you will appreciate in an atmosphere for gracious dining.
Luncheon Noon to 2:30
Dinner 6 to 8:30
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8
Longwood Towers
20 Chapel Street, Brookline

Walter's Restaurant
AT COOLIDGE CORNER
SIZZLING STEAKS & CHOPS
LOBSTERS Our Specialty
LUNCHES from 45c Afternoon Tea
DINNERS from 80c with Music
1364 BEACON STREET ASP. 7900
OLIVER GRANT, Mgr. H. V. DRAKE, Pres.

NEW YORK CITY

One of New York's Largest Restaurants
ROSOFF'S

Jane Davis
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 55c—65c—75c
DINNER $1.00—$1.10—$1.25

BRAVES FIELD
DOUBLE-HEADER TOMORROW
BRAVES vs. ST. LOUIS

Commerce and Finance

Senate Group Reported Adverse to Voting Pay Deduction Levy

Business and Industry

Babson Says Advertising Future Good

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—I have just been reading in a New York newspaper a most interesting advertisement of a great steel company. In effect, it constitutes a report of the progress this company has made in its production of steel plates for ships, bombs, and other war materials. This company has nothing whatever to sell to the general public, but it chooses to buy considerable newspaper space to give the people some most encouraging facts.

Since the "Truth in Advertising" campaign of many years ago which, incidentally, was inaugurated by members of the profession, the writing of advertisements has held to high standards. Some copy is, of course, in the "silly class," but, generally, agency men have made it their business to avoid misleading statements.

Ads Must Pay Way

The public has come to rely upon advertisements. In countless instances people make it a practice to read the ads first and the news stories second. Naturally, there is some waste in advertising; but 90 per cent of it is to the good.

Generally, the individual or firm which foots a bill for advertising expects his ad to "pay its way." The return in merchandise sales per dollar spent for space is carefully watched by retailers and other advertisers. In certain types of copy featuring the sale of shoes, dresses, and various other articles of consumer goods, a merchant can determine an hour after his store opens for business whether or not the advertisement is a success.

Agencies and newspapers have apparently believed that the consumers goods industries must now fall off badly. As I pointed out recently, I cannot agree with this position. I feel that Washington will find ways and means to supply the buying public with most of its needs. The vast machinery of manufacturing and distributing which makes up our great retail trade will be kept running.

Both agencies and newspapers have felt the shift-over to war production and are missing the revenue from prewar advertising. They also have suffered under the Wage and Hour bill. But I believe if their employees will sufficiently co-operate all losses can be overcome.

As Vital as Utilities

The average reader accepts his paper as a matter of course. Papers are, however, as important to their communities as are municipal conveniences and services. Probably no single item would be missed more from our daily lives than our newspaper.

A newspaper is the greatest buy in the world. All papers, regardless of size, are highly educational. Unlike other great institutions of learning, however, they are not endowed and must be self-supporting. Naturally, what keeps a paper going is its advertising revenue.

Such revenue is vastly important not only to advertising agencies and to the papers, but to retailers, to manufacturers, and even to churches. All kinds of civic and social organizations rely upon free notices of their activities. For this reason, I would like to see all daily newspapers sell for five cents and weeklies for ten cents.

We all have more of a stake in the business of advertising and newspaper publishing than we realize. Our papers make it possible for us to have each day not only our local news but information from every point in the world. Washington certainly owes a debt to all papers whether editorially they are "for" or "agin" the Administration. Rationing and other government controls could not be put into effect without the free publicity given by the press.

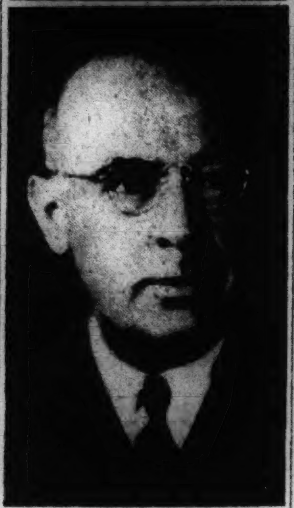
People Have Right to News

The government might well underwrite a series of advertisements prepared, through regular agency channels, to keep the people informed on what is going on. After all, as it has been said before, this is the people's war. They are paying the bills in life and property and have a right to know what is going on. Even Elmer Davis must depend upon the generosity of newspaper publishers to get his stories across to the public. Furthermore, the government must appreciate that the advertisements of our steel companies, air lines, railroads, banks, and other business interests are today helping Washington acquaint the people with the progress of our war effort.

The experiences advertising men are now having may result in an entirely new concept of the job that advertising in newspapers can do. Many manufacturers are carrying on a most sensible campaign of paid publicity with no chance of now getting their money back through increased sales.

I hope many other firms will take advantage of today's opportunities to emphasize stories for the public good as well as to place emphasis upon sales type of copy. Yes, I am optimistic for advertising both as a business and as a profession for those who will stick to it "rain or shine."

Insurance Trustees



Above: Henry M. Wriston of Providence, R. I., President of Brown University, and, below, Harold M. Stratton, Milwaukee businessman, who were elected to the board of trustees of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company to fill the unexpired three-year terms of F. G. Echols, who retired recently, and the late Walter Davidson.

OPA Removes Price Ceilings on Entire 1942 Peanut Crop

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson has removed price ceilings from the entire 1942 crop of peanuts, as well as all sales or deliveries of salted peanuts and peanut butter.

Mr. Henderson said the action, effective July 29, carried out his promise earlier this month that price restrictions would be lifted simultaneously with the opening of the 1942 peanut crop marketing period.

Prices of salted peanuts and peanut butter, as fixed under the general Maximum Price Regulation, were not high enough to reflect the 110 per cent of parity required under the price control act, Henderson explained. The quantity of peanuts held by the producer at the time the universal ceiling was adopted was very small in comparison with the entire crop, officials said, and there would have been no benefit to producers if peanut products had been excluded from the regulation at that time.

The minor balance of the 1941 crop is now mainly in the hands of Virginia and North Carolina area peanut shellers. The new crop in this area will not reach the market until early November, OPA said, and the retention of the balance of the 1942 crop, under price regulation, "will block speculative advances in the price of this type of peanuts." OPA said that March maximums of most shellers, unlike the prices on salted peanuts and peanut butter, were sufficiently high to reflect 110 per cent of parity to growers, but that some shellers were not in that position. Further, in the southwestern area, few sheller sales were made in March.

Thus, to place all shellers on an equal basis, sales and deliveries of all cleaned and raw shelled peanuts were excluded from the overall ceiling.

General Baking Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—General Baking Corp. estimated net income in the first 26 weeks of 1942 at $802,281, equal to 29 cents a common share, against $389,122, or 3 cents a share, in the comparable weeks of 1941.

Indecisive Battles Now Waged On Several Inflation Fronts

By George Ericson
Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

It could be said by the patient reader of business or financial comments that apologies are now necessary in writing about inflation. But so long as the danger stares the citizen in the face and leaders differ as how best combat it, the commentator justifies his dissertion by the need to defend the bulwarks of the economic system, since it is an integral part of the American way of life. He sees it as endangered by heresies, or indifference, or self-interest.

The principles on which rest an ordered industrial democracy are understandable but often ignored by the lay reader and they must be repeated again and again. There is always the hope that reiteration will lead to recognition of the need for action.

Losing on Several Fronts

There are today several fronts on which there is either a stalemate or where the anti-inflation forces are being driven back. There is the tax front in which the tendency is too apparent to overtax corporate enterprise and undertax the individual, recognizable as a hangover of the politically valuable chastisement of "vested interests," together with undue regard for the group with votes.

There is the price front, where the OPA is endeavoring to hold back the tide with inadequate powers and possibly inadequate funds; calling for subsidies which conceal the facts but which seemingly are better than the bursting of price ceilings.

There is the farm front where the grudging permission of the farm bloc to permit the sale of 125,000,000 bushels of wheat for feed at below corn parity prices, instead of at 110 per cent of parity, is offset by the strategic trick of parity loans for farm products.

There is the wage front where in an economy which calls for balancing of the goods supply with the money supply, a Wage Labor Board sets the inflationary ball rolling by granting wage increases which are an open invitation for all industry to do the same; the board knows as well as the industrialists that the consumers products to satisfy this increased money supply are simply not available and won't be. In fact, this front seems the most critical of all, since wages push up prices in general, and with farm prices related by parity to industrial prices, this would push up the former, whereupon labor would be entitled to further increases, thus setting up the well-known vicious circle.

Threat to Prices

These are the main threats to a stabilized price structure, though there are others. To take the last first, it can be said that the public most certainly wished that the brakes be applied to the forces that push up prices, of which one of the outstanding is wages. There need be no quarrel here with those who are able to point to certain substandard pay levels. It is recognized that some concession should be made to that claim. But there is no anti-inflationary logic behind the Wage Labor Board's pronouncement that workers should have wages based on the hourly pay as of Jan. 1, 1941, and that because the cost of living has risen since then 15 per cent, consequently their wages should be advanced 15 per cent. Statistics show that real factory wages were at the highest level in their history in that month.

In effect, the action of the WLB would freeze the standard of living of one group of workers at their highest level at a time when the President has stated that Americans' standard of living must come down. Did not the War Labor Board ignore the gist of the President's 7-point stabilization program? That board would be hard put to make effective reply to the Deputy Administrator of the OPA when he stated that, except for the removal of inequalities, no group could improve its standard of living except at the expense of other groups. The average earnings in the steel industry were acknowledged to be 99 cents an hour compared with 82 cents an hour average for the manufacturing industry as a whole. Of course, the manufacturing wage is not the WLB's immediate affair, but to keep the disparity from getting greater, should unions in the other industries ask for higher wages because the steel workers got theirs?

Wage Stabilization Illusion

There can be no escaping the conclusion that, however sympathetic one can be for wage increases that can be paid because of war-induced prosperity, such increases are inflationary, create further disparity between the favored industry and others and hence start other demands, and, finally, come for the most part out of the Federal Treasury since they are paid at the expense of taxes. The increase is based on the mistaken notion that a certain standard of living must be maintained by one particular group whether other groups can be protected or not.

The WLB in effect has nullified the stabilization wage program by giving steel workers an elastic yardstick tied to an advancing cost-of-living. How effective the controls over the cost of living are can be seen by announcement from the OPA that it will not recognize price advances based on wage increases subsequent to April 27, 1942, at about the time that Secretary of Agriculture, Claude Wickard, raises the price at which he will buy dairy products because costs have increased.

Another big leak in the inflation dike is the increasing agricultural prices, which Congress is determined should be placed at 110 per cent of a politically-fixed goal called parity, or what would represent the standard of living which obtained between 1909-1914. This period was a very satisfactory period for farmers, economically speaking, as January, 1941 was for steel workers.

When prices go to 110 per cent of parity, the cost of living necessarily rises. Then wages must be jacked up because they are tied to the cost of living index. And so the merry chase. Of course, the farm bloc says "no such thing" all the while the Senate passes the 100 per cent parity loan measure which would assure farmers of prices above the market whether they ever get parity or not. These are benefits entirely outside the direct subsidies granted farmers which in this fiscal year will amount to $450,000,000 for soil conservation, $135,000,000 for rehabilitation loans and grants and $34,000,000 for farm tenants.

Too High Tax Self-Defeating

On the tax front, the fight against inflation so far is disappointing. Not that the taxes are not drastic, but rather that there is danger they will be misapplied. The Treasury says it would rather fail of its present tax goal than to have sales taxes imposed, though these, like the rain, fall on everybody. The House does not appear to have gome to realistic grip with the tax problem, voting corporate taxes which the best-qualified Administrative officials say would injure the war effort and which are at or perhaps over the point of diminishing returns. For it is axiomatic that where not enough profits are left for incentive, efficiency will deteriorate and waste makes its appearance.

In fact, corporations do not resist indiscriminate wage or salary demands under injurious war taxes as they might because the government practically pays the whole bill. Onerously high taxes do not reduce consumption, since corporations do not compete in the use of scarce civilian goods. It is a mistake to think they are deflationary. Too high taxes now reduce the power of industry to pay adequate taxes later.

It is individual spending money, not corporate funds, which spell danger. To divert it from the markets by rationing, enforced savings (if need be), taxes, wage control, etc. is the government's duty. Doing it piecemal is a weak-kneed policy. The citizen will agree to stern measures if they are applied to everyone in proper measure. The spending of money during war is a grave responsibility. It is up to the individual to do his share by being niggardly in buying goods and lavish in the purchase of War Bonds.

Hole in the Dike

The real big hole in the inflation dike is not corporate profits which when spent boost prices, but the increase in pay rolls since the war began. This accounts for the major part of the 30 billion inflationary gap and which is not reached by the tax program and only partly by the bond-buying campaign. The best way to reach this inflationary tinder, is probably by levying a really drastic tax on those whose incomes have been increased by the war. That may be political dynamite because it will reach millions of individual wage boosts in every class above the exempt figure. There is where the inflationary dollars are.

Will Congress do this when one of the Administrative agencies can nullify such a program by granting more wage increases? Of what use, it might be asked, to get wage increases if the goods to satisfy such raises are not in existence. Perhaps the answer is that the political preponderance of power is looking toward a shift in the distribution of economic goods after the war in line with the reform program ostensibly soft-pedalled for the duration. This will be evidenced by the workers' increased postwar percentage ownership of bonds bought with current higher pay. Such a consummation can have its advantages only if inflation does not undermine the system.

Must File Priority Needs by Aug. 10

WASHINGTON (AP) — Manufacturers who are required to obtain priority assistance under the production requirements plan must file their completed applications for fourth-quarter priority aid not later than August 10, the War Production Board has announced.

Return of the forms, which show expected output and detailed estimates of needed materials for the quarter, will "mean that for the first time" WPB will have a full knowledge of the country's supply of and demand for materials, the WPB announcement said.

Taft Thinks Withholding Tax Onerous

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—Senator Robert Taft (R-Ohio) forecast today that the Senate Finance Committee would strike from the House-approved tax bill a proposal to collect individual income taxes by installment deductions from the pay envelopes of the nation's workers.

The Senator, who has opposed this section of the new $6,271,000,000 tax bill, said that while he had made no canvass of committee sentiment, he believed a majority of members was inclined to vote against the proposal because of the steep increase it would bring in the collection of taxes from individuals in 1943.

The Collection Levy

The projected collection levy, which would go into effect next Jan. 1, would provide for the deduction by employers of 5 per cent—less some exemptions—of the periodic pay check of approximately 30,000,000 persons who work for wages.

The deductions also would apply to dividends and interest payment.

The individual ultimately would pay out no more, since the amount collected in advance would be credited against his regular income tax liability, but during 1943 his tax bill would add up to 24 per cent of his wages in the ordinary brackets.

Senator Taft said he thought a normal and surtax of 19 per cent was enough for this class of people to pay, but Randolph Paul, assistant secretary, said the Treasury wanted the advance collections because they would act as a further brake against inflation.

There was some indication that the Senate committee also might reverse House action on estate taxes.

Change Insurance Provision

The present law exempts the first $40,000 of life insurance, with a further specific exemption of $40,000 for each estate, regardless of whether any life insurance was held. Thus an estate could total $80,000 without this special tax being levied.

At the Treasury's suggestion, the House abolished the life insurance provision and made the tax applicable to all estates totaling $60,000 or more, a move the Treasury conceded resulted in the loss of $15,000,000 in revenue.

At a committee hearing yesterday, Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) Michigan, asked Mr. Paul if the Treasury would object to retaining the present law in order to get the additional revenue. Mr. Paul replied it preferred the revision to correct inequities but Senator Vandenberg indicated the question would be left open for committee action.

Chairman Walter George, (D) Georgia, predicted previously that the Senate would not act on the revenue until late August or September and said that the committee expects a long, tough struggle before the bill is ready.

With Rubber Reserve

John W. Livingston

Who has resigned as a vice-president and director of Monsanto Chemical Company and as general manager of its Organic Chemicals division to join the Rubber Reserve Company, Federal agency, as consulting engineer. Mr. Livingston has been prominent for years in the research, chemical engineering and production fields of the chemical industry.

Beverage, Other Trucks Eliminated From Tire Eligibility

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson, who has eliminated 100,000 soft drink, alcoholic beverage and other nonessential trucks from the tire eligibility list, announced that drastic new curtailments in eligibility will be ordered shortly.

Demands for truck tires have increased for beyond the estimates made when tire rationing was instituted, Mr. Henderson said, and the recent curtailment plainly will not be sufficient to meet the emergency.

"Applications for truck tires by eligible operators have outrun the quotas," the Price Administrator disclosed. "We can't increase these quotas enough. We're having to choose between vital operations and the semi-luxuries.

"We took off more than 100,000 trucks when we dropped beverage and other luxury carriers from the preferred list for replacements. Now we must go much further, and we're making our determinations as to what new groups can be eliminated with the least harmful effects on our war effort and public necessities."

Vehicles badly needed on a military construction job in the Far West will stop running unless they get tires soon, he reported, and the softwood lumber industry—which has been asked by the Government to double its production—has reported the prospect of laying up large fleets of trucks for lack of tires.

Canned Fruit Price Ceiling Break Seen More Than 15 P. C.

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—The first break in the Price Administration's ceiling over food costs might result in a 10 to 25 per cent increase in the prices of the 1942 pack of canned fruits and berries, the OPA said yesterday.

Administartor Leon Henderson previously had indicated the break would be "more than 15 per cent."

A formal statement from his office said an order probably would be issued within two weeks, "possibly lifting wholesale and retail prices 10 to 25 per cent, depending on the item affected."

Meanwhile, the OPA issued a formula "by which canners may pass on their actual increased labor and raw material cost on the 1942 pack of canned fruits and berries only."

The regulation, effective July 29, provided "relief to the canner" through 15 to 25 per cent increase in his ceiling prices.

Formula Planned

The formula which canners will use in determining their ceiling sales prices was outlined by OPA as follows:

1. To calculate the weighted average price charged per dozen, F. O. B. factory, on spot sales of each kind, variety, style, and canned size of fruit and berries during the first 60 days after he began to pack each fruit in 1941.

2. To this figure, the canner adds 10 per cent, covering all increased costs other than raw materials.

3. To this total, the canner may add the difference between the weighted average cost of the raw material in 1941, delivered at the factory, and the weighted average cost of raw material delivered at the factory this year. However, the 1942 raw material increase must not exceed the difference between the national average price for that raw material, as published by the Agricultural Department, and the highest applicable price for the particular commodity under section 3 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, adjusted to the nearest higher dollar.

Exceptions to the order were provided for special conditions.

Canned Vegetable Support

The Agriculture Department has announced a system for determining prices at which it would support processor prices of canned vegetables upon which the Office of Price Administration has established ceilings.

Products affected are the 1942 packs of asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, sweet corn, carrots, peas, spinach, tomatoes and tomato juice. Two additional products—pumpkin and squash—will be added to the list if OPA ceilings are established on them.

The department said it would support prices of these products at not less than 92 per cent of the canner's individual maximum selling prices as determined by OPA's ceiling order, subject to a limitation that such support would not exceed 95 per cent of the average maximum price of other canners within defined production areas.

The department said support prices were necessary to encourage processors to put up a large volume of vegetables.

By establishing support prices, the department in effect sets the minimum price at which processors would have to sell their canned products. If distributors declined to pay such prices, the canners could sell to the agricultural department.

The department divided the country into producing areas for each of the affected products. It will ascertain support prices for every canner in each area. If a canner's price—92 per cent of his maximum ceiling price—exceeds 95 per cent of his maximum ceiling prices of all canners in his area, his support price will be reduced accordingly.

Army-Navy Pennants Awarded 20 Firms

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army and Navy announced award of pennants for excellence in war production to 20 industrial firms.

The production award list was announced jointly by Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal and Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson.

Among the recipients were:

Bendix Aviation Corporation, (Bendix Radio Division), Baltimore; Chatham Manufacturing Company, Elkin, N. C.; Food Machinery Corporation, Lakeland, Fla.; General Machinery Ordnance Corporation, (U. S. Navy Ordnance Plant), South Charleston, W. Va.; Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corp., Elizabeth, N. J.; The Hampshire Woolen Company and Ware Woolen Company, Ware, Mass.; Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; J. Sklar Manufacturing Company, Long Island City, N. Y.; United Aircraft Corporation, Hamilton Standard Propeller Division, East Hartford, Conn.

Each of the firms chosen for the joint production award will be permitted to fly a special pennant.

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Eliot Savings Bank	Aug.	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug.	15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug.	15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug.	19

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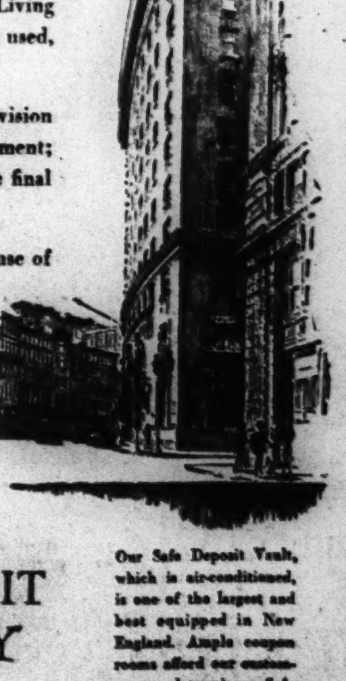
A booklet briefly outlining our trust services will be mailed on request.



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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	110,000
Previous day's sales	261,840
1942 volume to date	58,667,436
1941 volume to date	76,866,329

Stock Leaders Hold Narrow Uneven Course

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—Selected stocks tilted toward further mild recovery levels in today's market, but many leaders displayed a notable lack of comeback power.

Bullish forces again were without a great deal of news inspiration, either from the Rostov battle or domestic tax and business fronts. Commission House customers were scarce, the majority following the summer custom of giving the financial sector a wide berth on Saturday. The result was that real buying or selling momentum was absent throughout.

The list shifted over a slightly irregular course at the opening and small variations ruled near the final hour.

Rails still were among the best performers. Santa Fe edged into new high ground since 1938 and plus marks were attached to Chesapeake & Ohio, Atlantic Coast Line, Southern Pacific and Southern Railway. Resistant were U. S. Steel, Eastman Kodak and Western Union. Occasional declines were recorded for General Motors, Chrysler, Kennecott, Montgomery Ward and Woolworth.

Bonds Irregular

Rail loans received the principal attention in today's quiet and irregular bond market.

There was fair support for Denver & Rio Grande Western 4s of 1936 after yesterday's gains on reports of the new interstate commerce reorganization plan.

Other bonds rising fractions to around a point included St. Paul 4½s, Cleveland Union Terminal 5s, International Hydro-Electric 6s, M-K-T 5s and Wabash 4½s.

Lower prices were recorded by Chicago North Western 3½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61 and Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s.

Only a few foreign issues were traded and these worked out irregular trends. U. S. Governments were quiet and steady.

Wholesale Prices Ease Slightly In Week of July 18

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A decline of 0.2 per cent in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of 889 series priced in primary markets during the week ended July 18 was attributable to weakening prices for certain agricultural products, particularly fresh fruits, vegetables and livestock, according to the United States Department of Labor report.

At 98.3 per cent of the 1926 average, the index is 0.5 per cent below the 1942 high point of late May but 11 per cent higher than the corresponding week of last year.

Average prices for 7 of the 10 major commodity group classifications declined. Farm products dropped 0.6 per cent offsetting the gain of the preceding week. Foods and miscellaneous commodities decreased 0.4 per cent and hides and leather products, metals and metal products, building materials and housefurnishing goods each dropped 0.1 per cent. The index for fuel and lighting materials advanced 0.1 per cent as a result of higher prices for gasoline in the North Texas area.

(1926=100)	July 18 1942	July 11 1942	July 19 1941	P.C. Changes to July 18 '42 from 1942	1941
Commodity grps					
All commodities	*98.3	*98.5	— 0.2	+11.3	
Farm products	104.9	105.5	+ 0.6	+22.8	
Foods	98.3	98.7	— 0.4	+17.3	
Hides & leather	118.8	118.9	— 0.1	+ 8.4	
Textile products	86.8	86.8		+13.9	
Fuel & light mtls	79.6	79.5		+ 0.5	
Metal & products	*103.9	*104.0	— 0.1	+ 0.4	
Bldg materials	110.2	110.3	— 0.1	+ 7.4	
Chem & allied	97.2	97.2		+14.4	
Housefurnish gs	104.4	104.5	— 0.1	+ 9.4	
Misc commod	89.6	90.0	— 0.4	+ 9.7	
Raw materials	99.5	99.8	— 0.3	+16.4	
Semimnfd atcls	92.8	92.8		+ 5.9	
Manufact prods	*98.7	*98.9	— 0.2	+ 9.7	
Com other than farm products	*96.9	*97.0	— 0.1	+ 9.0	
Com other than farm and foods	*95.9	*96.0	— 0.1	+ 6.9	

*Preliminary

Stocks of Old Wheat Largest on Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department said that stocks of old wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses on July 1 were estimated to be 141,789,000 bushels—the largest on record.

This is nearly twice as large as the 73,789,000 bushels held on July 1, 1941, and four times as large as the 10-year (1931-40) average.

These estimates do not include commercial stocks in 46 markets reported by the Agricultural Marketing Administration nor stocks in the merchant mills reported by the Bureau of Census. The estimates do not include wheat, owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation, which is stored off of farms in steel and wooden bins. Wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and stored in interior mills, elevators and warehouses is included.

Stocks of wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses combined with those held on farms July 1, 1942, totaled 301,333,000 bushels. Combined stocks in these positions totaled 161,155,000 bushels on July 1, 1941. The 10-year (1930-39) average is 97,292,000 bushels.

G. R. Kinney Profits Jump

NEW YORK (AP)—G. R. Kinney & Co. reported for the first half of 1942 net income of $305,327, equal to 67 cents a common share, against $207,331, or 19 cents a share, last year.

1942 High	1942 Low	Bkts/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60b	2	47¾	47¾	47¾	Jul 23
48¾	41½	Acme Sti (4)	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	Jul 24
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
20½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	2	20½	20	20½	Jul 21
12⅞	10	Addressog ¾e	5	12	12	12	
38¼	31½	Air Reduct 1a	12	33	32½	32½	— ½
2½	1⅛	Alaska Juneau	8	2	2	2	— ⅛
⅜	A	Allegheny Co	1	A	A	A	Jul 21
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf ww	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 23
6	1½	All'gpf$3Ow	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ½
17	9⅝	Alleg pr pf	4	11¼	11	11¼	Jul 24
22¾	16	Alleg L 5 B5e	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅜	Allen Ind (1g)	6	4½	4	4	Jul 24
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	124¼	124¼	124¼	+1¼
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	Jul 24
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ½e	2	13	13	13	Jul 24
6⅛	4	Allied St .50e	7	5	5	5	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	67	67	67	Jul 24
30½	22	Allis-C M ½e	7	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
12¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¼e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅜
1½	¾	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	Jul 22
13½	12¾	Amal L pf 1½k	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 24
57	43	Amerada Pet 2	2	54¾	54½	54¾	Jul 24
23⅛	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	3	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅜
48¼	25⅛	Am Airl 1½g	1	25¾	25¼	25¼	+ ½
7¾	3⅞	Am Bk N .30e	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 22
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	2	26¼	26	26	Jul 23
1⅞	1⅛	Am Cable & R	11	1½	1½	1½	Jul 24
70½	63½	Am Can 2¾e	1	64	64	64	
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	166	166	166	Jul 23
39	20	AmCar&Fdy	2	24	24	24	+ ½
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½g	2	60	60	60	Jul 23
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	1	17½	17½	17½	
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	108	108	108	Jun 25
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
5½	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	5½	5½	5½	Jul 20
22¾	14¼	AmCSug 1½e	1	16	16	16	Jul 23
12½	8⅞	Am Distill	1	9	9	9	Jul 24
1	⅛	Am Equip Til	2	1	1	1	Jul 24
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	2	4	4	4	Jul 7
22	16¼	Am Export 1e	1	20½	20½	20½	
⅜	A	Am & For Pow	7	½	½	½	Jul 20
24½	16¼	AFPSpf .60k	1	21	21	21	Jul 24
2e	1½	AFPSTpf .70k	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 24
2½	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	2	2	2	Jul 22
32	25⅝	Am-H SS 1½e	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Jul 23
3½	⅛	Am Hide&Lea	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Jul 17
48	36½	Am Home 2.40a	2	47⅞	47½	47⅞	+ ⅛
[illegible]	1½	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
31½	25	Am Ice pf	7	31	31	31	Jul 23
4	2½	Am Internat'l	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 24
7	5⅞	Am Inv III .80	7	5½	5½	5½	Jun 29
1[illegible]	6¼	Am Locomotive	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 24
89½	65	Am Lopf 3½g	2	73½	73½	73½	—1
11½	9½	Am M&F .40e	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	4	Am M Met	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 23
25¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Jul 24
[illegible]	½	Am Pow & Lt	12	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 23
24½	15½	APLS6pf2¾k	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jul 24
22	12½	APLS5pf2.19k	4	14¼	14	14	Jul 24
4⅛	3¼	Am R&S .15e	1	4½	4½	4½	
12	9½	Am Re M ½e	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6½	4¾	Am Sal R ¼e	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 24
9	6	Am Sant ½e	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jul 24
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	8	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
47	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	142	142	142	Jul 15
35	29	Am Snuff 2.20e	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jul 18
20⅞	16⅛	Am Stl Fdr 1e	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
12	9⅞	Am Stores ¾e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 24
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 20
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	17½	17½	17½	Jul 23
47½	78½	Am Sug pf 7	3	87	87	87	Jul 15
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob ¼	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jul 15
134¼	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	5	115⅞	115⅝	115⅞	+ ¼
49¾	32½	Am Tob 1¾e	1	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	Jul 23
50¾	34⅞	Am Tb B 1¾e	2	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅛
134⅞	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	132	132	132	Jul 23
5	3¼	Am Type Fdrs	8	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jul 24
28½	22	Am Vitr 1¼e	10	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅜
116½	108¼	Am Vitr pf(5)	1	114¼	114¼	114¼	Jul 15
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 24
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	—1⅛
5⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	3	4	4	4	
76½	54	Am Wool pf 4½	1	62¼	61¼	61¼	Jul 23
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jul 23
50	38⅞	AmZpr pf3¾k	1	43	43	43	Jul 9
28⅝	22⅛	Anacon (1e)	8	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
17	12⅛	Anchor H .30e	1	16	16	16	Jul 14
10	7⅛	Andes Cop ¼e	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
7¼	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 10
35	27⅛	Arch-D M 1e	1	30½	30½	30½	Jul 22
111⅛	107⅞	Arm Del pf 7	8	109	109	109	Jul 23
4¼	2¾	Armour (Ill)	1	3	3	3	
67¼	51	Arm cv pf4½k	3	54	53½	53½	Jul 24
66	53	Arm Jil pf	1	56	55½	55½	Apr 25
29	21	Armstr C ¼e	3	27½	27½	27½	
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ¼e	1	6½	6½	6½	Jul 23
5¼	2⅝	Artloom .15e	2	4½	4½	4½	Jul 24
6¾	4¼	Asso Dry Gds	1	5	5	5	+ ¼
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	67½	67½	67½	Jul 24
83	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	58	58	58	Jul 10
26¾	20	Associates 1 2	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Jul 22
41¼	27½	Atchison 5½e	47	42	41½	42	+ ⅛
70	60½	At T&SF pf 5	5	64	64	64	
26	19¾	Atl Cst L 1a	28	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅛
34	16½	Atl G&WI 5g	1	18	18	18	
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	1	38	38	38	Jul 24
23½	14¼	Atl Refin .40e	3	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	100	100	100	Jul 22
7	6⅛	Atlas Co ¼e	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
50¼	46¼	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	Jul 22
70	43	Atlas Pw 1½e	1	47	47	47	Jul 23
8½	6½	Atlas Tk .30g	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jul 23
2⅝	1½	Austin Nichols	8	2	1¾	2	Jul 14
4½	2¾	Aviat Co .10e	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
B							
14¾	9¼	Bald Loco ct	3	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
4½	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	11	3½	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 24
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jul 23
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 23
10¼	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	4	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	Jul 23
6	4½	Barber Br (1g)	2	5	5	5	Jul 13
11⅛	8½	Barnsdall .60	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
18½	12¼	Bath Ir Wk 1e	1	13½	13½	13½	
21¼	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾e	1	20	20	20	Jul 24
25¼	20	Beat Cream 1a	4	23¾	23¾	23¾	Jul 24
104½	103	Best pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 25
106	102½	Best Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr 15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	85	85	85	Jul 23
7½	6⅛	Beld-Hem .80	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 21
16½	9⅝	Bell Airc (2g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	1	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
14	9⅞	Best I L .77e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jul 24
52	46½	Bet In pf 2½g	1	50	50	50	Jul 23
24¼	17⅞	Best Cr 1.60e	1	21	21	21	Jul 23
66½	45½	Bethlehem 3e	8	52¼	52¼	52¼	Jul 24
171	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	109	109	109	— ⅛
24	18⅛	Bigelow-S 1e	3	22½	22½	22½	Jul 23
19¼	14¼	Black-Ck 1.60	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 24
7½	5⅛	Blaw-Knox ¼e	2	5½	5½	5½	Jul 24
14½	11¼	Bliss&Laugh ¼e	1	12	12	12	Jul 23
21½	13½	Boeing Air 1e	3	15	14¼	15	
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	2	31⅛	31	31	Jul 23
17⅛	13½	Bond Str 1.60	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jul 24
20⅛	18½	Borden (.60e)	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	
25⅛	19¼	Borg-War .80e	5	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅜
2½	1⅛	Boston&Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 10
30⅛	25	Bower R B (3)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Jun 30
18½	15	Bowing C 1ge	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Jul 24
9¼	7½	Bridgep'r Br 1	1	8	8	8	
19¼	15⅛	Briggs Mfg(2)	4	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	3	28½	28½	28½	Jul 24
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	2	35½	35	35	Jul 24
½	A	Bldy & O Tran	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 1
1¼	1	Bldy-Man Tran	1	1	1	1	Jul 22
9¼	7	Bkl U Gas 1ae	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 24
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	Jul 20
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ¾e	3	13	12½	12½	Jul 24
8⅞	6⅞	Bucyrus-E .30e	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2½	2½	2½	
7½	6	Budd Wh(Vtg)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 24
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	Jul 17
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	1	17½	17½	17½	Jul 23
26	19½	Bulova Watch(2)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	Jul 21
19¼	14½	Burlin M 1.40	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jul 24
55½	53	Burlng pf 2¾k	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .50e	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
3½	2½	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6¼	5½	Butler Br .60e	2	5½	5½	5½	
21½	19¾	Butler pf 1¾k	3	21½	21¼	21½	Jul 22
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 23
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
15¼	10	Byers J'k ¼e	1	13	13	13	Jul 24
C							
19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
51½	50¼	Calif P pf 2½	1	51½	51½	51½	Jul 23
1¼	½	Callahan Z-L	2	A	A	A	+ A
7⅛	5¼	Cal & Hecla 1	3	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ¼e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 24
12½	9½	Canada Dr .60	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	4	4½	4⅜	4½	Jul 24
37½	29⅛	Cannon Mills 2	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Capital Ad A	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 23
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1½e	3	24½	24⅜	24½	Jul 21
3	2¼	Carrier-S .10e	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 21
72	54¼	Case (JI)(7g)	1	70	70	70	Jul 22
42	30	Catepil Tr 2	1	35	35	35	+ ¼
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	3	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
8¼	6½	Celotex (3)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
23⅝	16	Cent Aq 1¼e	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 24
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 21
3⅜	1⅞	Cent RR Sc	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 23
18	11	Cen Violeta 1e	2	12	12	12	Jul 24
3½	2	Century Rib M	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jul 1
2½	27	Cerro de P (4)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
½	[illegible]	Cert-teed Prod	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jul 23
19	16	Chain Belt ¼e	1	17	17	17	Jul 23
17	14⅞	Champ Pa ½e	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
8¼	6½	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 16
26⅞	21½	Ches & Ohio 3	5	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
98	86	Chi & O pf 4	1	94	94	94	
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 23
⅝	¼	Ch&E Ill A	9	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	Jul 23
7¾	1½	Chi Gr West	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13½	9⅝	Chi Gr W pf	13	10⅞	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
5⅜	4½	Chi Mail ¼ag	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jul 22
17½	12½	Chi Pn T 1½e	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jul 24
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	2	35	35	35	Jul 23
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½g	2	47	47	47	Jul 18
⅜	A	Chi Rk Is & P	5	⅛	A	⅛	Jul 6
⅛	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 24
¼	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	A	A	A	Jul 23
11¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11	11	11	
12¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 23
2¼	1½	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jul 24
63⅞	43½	Chrysler Cp 2e	14	60⅞	60½	60⅞	— ⅛
10½	[illegible]	City H&F 1.20	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 24
3	2½	City Stores	3	2½	2½	2½	Jul 13
34½	28	Clark Eq 1½e	2	31	30½	31	Jul 18
29	22	Cleve G & Ke	2	24	24	24	Jul 24
[illegible]	32¼	Climax 1.20e	1	37½	37½	37½	
36½	25½	Cluett P 1½e	4	32¾	32½	32½	Jul 17
80½	56½	Coca Cola 1½e	2	76½	76½	76½	+ ⅛
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	56½	56½	56½	Jul 24
15	11½	Colgate P ½g	2	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼k	1	101	101	101	Jul 24
15½	10⅝	Collins & A	2	14½	14½	14½	Jul 24
18½	14½	Col Fuel 1½g	5	15	14⅝	14⅝	Jul 22
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .60e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 22
12½	8⅝	Col Br B .60e	8	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	Jul 21
1⅜	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA k	1	34	34	34	
8½	5½	Columbia Pict	19	8½	7½	7⅞	Jul 22
30	24	Comm Pd2¾k	1	30	30	30	Jul 23
74	51	Comm Carb 2e	1	73	73	73	Jul 23
22¼	16½	Comm Credit 3	3	21¼	21½	21¼	
101	91¼	Comm C pf 4¾k	1	101	101	101	Jul 13
47⅞	40¼	Comm Inv Tr 3	3	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
105	100¼	Com Tvpf 4¼k	1	105	105	105	Jul 23
9¼	7⅛	Cons Coal .30e	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jul 24
6⅞	4½	Cons Chm&South	3	A	A	A	
44½	22	Con & Sou pf	5	22½	22	22½	Jul 24
13¼	7⅞	Cons Ed 1¼e	3	15½	15⅛	15½	
3½	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	1	15½	15½	15½	
21½	1	Consol Airc 1e	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
11¼	9⅞	Cons Cig 1½g	4	10⅛	10	10	Jul 23
7½	4½	Cons Coop .10e	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14	11¼	Cons Ed(N.Y.)2	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	88½	88½	88½	
⅛	⅛	Cons Film ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 22
7	7	Cons F pf ¼k	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jul 24
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6½	4⅝	Consol Oil ½g	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
8¼	5½	Cons RR Co pf	3	5½	5½	5½	Jul 24
6½	4½	Consol'n Coal	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 24
31⅞	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	31	31	31	Jul 15
98¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½g	1	92	92	92	Jul 6
13½	11⅜	Container 1ae	1	12½	12½	12½	
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	62	62	62	Jul 24
28	21½	Cont Can(new)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
8¼	6⅞	Cont D F ¼ae	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jul 22
42	30¼	Cont Ins 1.60b	3	26¼	26	26	
3¼	2¼	Cont Mot ¼ae	2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	
107½	1[illegible]	Cont Steel ¼e	6	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Jul 13
12½	8⅝	Copweld S .80	2	9½	9½	9½	Jul 24
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½g	2	48½	48½	48½	Jul 22
55¼	42¼	Corn Prod (3)	7	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
3⅜	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 24
[illegible]	[illegible]	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 23
14	10⅛	Crane Co (1g)	4	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
16	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Jul 24
8	5⅜	Crosley (.30g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 23
19½	14¼	Crown Cork 5ae	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jul 24
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Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Ickes Raises August Oil Output Rate

WASHINGTON (AP)—Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes has set the August production rate for all petroleum liquids at 4,038,500 barrels daily, almost 200,000 barrels a day over the July output schedule.

Mr. Ickes said this marked the third consecutive month that it had been possible "due largely to expansion of overland oil transportation facilities from the Gulf Coast" to boost the national production of petroleum liquids.

State Certifications

The production rates certified to each State for August, for total petroleum liquids, together with those for July and the actual rate of production by each State in August of last year follow:

State	Aug., '42	July, '42	Aug., '41
New York	15,300	15,300	14,200
Pennsylvania	52,800	54,100	45,100
West Virginia	17,300	17,800	12,500
Illinois	289,300	304,100	393,000
Indiana	20,600	22,000	18,000
Kansas	281,900	283,200	248,000
Kentucky	14,100	14,100	12,900
Michigan	66,800	64,800	43,400
Nebraska	4,100	4,100	6,200
Ohio	10,800	11,300	9,100
Oklahoma	415,500	433,000	454,300
Arkansas	81,600	78,500	76,900
Louisiana	332,600	319,600	333,000
Mississippi	50,000	49,900	51,500
New Mexico	97,300	89,800	119,200
Texas	1,398,700	1,314,400	1,473,800
Colorado	7,200	7,700	5,900
Montana	22,700	23,100	20,900
Wyoming	95,000	96,800	85,100
California	767,200	739,500	680,500
Totals (U. S.)	4,038,500	3,842,800	4,096,300

Mr. Ickes said the increase in the certification for California for the fifth consecutive month was found necessary to insure an adequate supply of fuel oil for military and essential industrial needs in the Pacific area.

Decreases in the certifications for Illinois and Oklahoma, he said, reflected the continued decline in productive capacity in those states.

"Fortunately," he added, "the improving overland transportation facilities from District 3 (southwest) make it possible to partially offset this serious stop in production."

Field Operations Slump

TULSA, Okla. (AP) — United States oil field operations have slumped sharply this year because of wartime transportation difficulties and the shortages of drilling materials.

Drilling activity this month may show a decline of more than 50 per cent since July last year, the Oil and Gas Journal states in its current edition.

Three areas showed signs of increasing activity — California, where more heavy oil is needed; Illinois, where production has been dropping slowly but steadily, and West Texas, where additional oil is not required.

In view of the trends of production now apparent, the Journal suggests that the industry faces two major problems in connection with getting the oil to market.

Two Major Problems

"The first is to get oil from the east central states to the Atlantic seaboard and the other is to insure a supply to the western end of this system. . . .

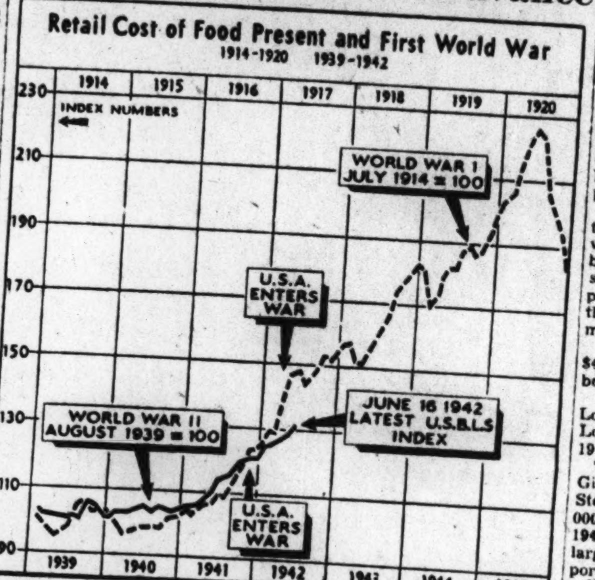
"In meeting the demands of a dislocated system during the war, the postwar requirements should also be borne in mind . . . getting oil into the east central states will be a major problem after the war when normal tanker movement to the East Coast can be resumed."

In the field, the Journal reported 305 completions in the week ended July 18, compared with 340 in the preceding week and 687 in the corresponding week last year.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Reduced				
Acme Wire	25c	..	Aug. 15	July 31
Celotex Corp	12½c	..	Aug. 8	Aug. 3
Jersey Insurance Co of New York	75c	S	Aug. 18	Aug. 3
Keystone Nat'l Bank in Pittsburgh (Pittsburgh, Pa)	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Accumulated				
Ohio River Sand Co 7% pf	$1.75	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Oxford Paper Co $5 pf	$1.25	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Virginia-Caro Chem Cp 6% pf	$5	..	Aug. 20	Aug. 10
Initial				
United Grain Growers Ltd, 5% non-cum pf A	$1	..	Sep. 15	July 31
Irregular				
New Amster Cas	50c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 5
Standard Prod	15c	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Westmoreland Coal Co.	$1	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Regular				
American Furniture Co. Inc	3c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 15
Amer Home Prod	20c	M	Sept. 1	Aug. 14
American Indemnity Co	$1.50	..	Sept. 1	Aug. 8
Armstrong Cork	25c	..	Sept. 1	Aug. 3
Do pf	$1	..	Sept. 1	Aug. 3
Autocar Co	50c	..	Aug. 27	Aug. 13
Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc	50c	..	Aug. 1	July 25
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 22
Do $5 cum conv pf	$1.25	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 22
Bunker Hill & Sul M & C	25c	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 8
Chile Copper	50c	..	Aug. 25	Aug. 7
Consol GE L&Pow Bal 4½% pf	$1.12½	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do 4% pf C	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Dodge Mfg (Ind)	25c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Eagle Picher Lead	10c	..	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Elgin Nat Watch	25c	..	Sep. 21	Sep. 5
Fall Riv Gas Wks	40c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Globe-Dem Pub pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 1	July 28
Gorham Mfg	50c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Hackensack Wat 5% pf A	43¾c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
Hamilton Watch 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 14
Kansas City St Yds Co of Maine 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Keystone Nat Bk Pitts				
Koehring Co	50c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Loblaw Groc Inc. Do A & B	25c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Macmillan Co	25c	Q	Aug. 14	Aug. 10
Do $5 non-cum pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 7	Aug. 3
Mass. Bond&Ins	87½c	Q	Aug. 5	July 29
Missouri Util	25c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 21
National Acme Co	50c	..	Aug. 24	Aug. 4
Phila Sur Wat	20c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 11
Phila SW 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 11
Plainfield Tr	50c	S	Aug. 1	July 23
Quaker State Oil	25c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 21
Rayonier, Inc	25c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 21
Saco-Lowell Shops	25c	Q	Aug. 20	Aug. 10
Do $1 conv pf	25c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 10
Sedalia W 7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 15	July 1
Sherwin-Williams	75c	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Do pf AAA	$1.25	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Southwestern Life Ins Co (Dallas)	35c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 13
Standard Brands, Inc $4.50 cum pf	$1.12½	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Third Nat Bk & Tr Co (Sp'gfield, Mass)	50c	S	Aug. 1	July 31
U S Fire Insurs Co (N Y)	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Welch Grape J 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 15
Wentworth Mfg pf	25c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Westmoreland, Inc	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15

Rise in Food Prices Falls Short of World War I Advance



Associated Press Photo

NEW YORK (AP)—The retail cost of food for city families of moderate income has jumped 32 per cent since the start of war in Europe, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics index shows. In the same period of the first World War, it rose 47 per cent. OPA is striving to prevent a repetition of the previous war experience when food costs doubled.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Financial experts in Britain and the United States discuss from time to time the problem of currency inflation in their respective countries, and come to different but unbiassed conclusions. In the Third Reich the problem is often mentioned, but no conclusion is allowed to be published which does not assert that uncontrolled inflation is impossible in Hitler's realm.

Such evidence as can be gathered from independent neutral sources indicate that the strong measures which the Nazis have taken will enable uncontrolled inflation to be still further postponed, so long as no major military reverse upsets public confidence.

People Saving More

Germany's total indebtedness at the end of March, 1942, was estimated by Zurich experts to be RM 142,000,000,000. If account is also taken of substantial undisclosed debts, this amount will probably exceed that at the end of the last war (RM 156,000,000,000). This total is assumed to be almost equally divided between long-term and short-term debts, and despite the taxation screw, this indebtedness is rising considerably month by month.

The German national income is now about RM 115,000,000,000, and more than 50 per cent of this amount is taken by the State. Private persons and corporations are saving more since there are few new investments and little to buy. The note circulation of the Reichsbank has been increased to RM 20,540,000,000, which is nearly three times what it was in 1939.

The increase of the Reichsbank note circulation is now at the rate of 4,000,000,000 per month. Part of this increase can be justified through the annexation of new territories, though it must be remembered that both the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia and the General Government have separate note issues.

Fixed Prices Rigidly Held

In order to retain a balanced picture of the Third Reich's financial position and avoid baseless prophecies as to an immediate collapse of its currency, it is essential to remember the determination with which the Nazi authorities ruthlessly deal with all signs of inflation danger.

A policy of fixed prices has long been followed, and by today this appears to be almost foolproof, since it is backed up by totalitarian ruthlessness.

Recently there has been evidence of a flight into real estate. To meet it, it was decided in May last that such action must be opposed and investment in savings accounts made more attractive. A plan is being worked out to lower house rents and so make less profitable the ownership of property—an important type of real values.

Official disapproval has also been shown at the upward trend on the exchanges. This is regarded as an indicator of inflation and of short-term fluctuations, registering the changing views of the German speculating public in the prospects of Axis victory.

Flight From Money

The flight of capital into Sachwerte (goods with intrinsic value) is significant. According to the Statistische Reichsamt, the index of such shares has risen rapidly since the beginning of the war. On the basis of 1924-26 standard = 100, the position at the end of 1939 was 106.61, and of 1941, 148.91, and in the first week of June, 1942, 156.17.

Official warnings through the banks having had little effect, the Government issued an order on Feb. 26 last, making compulsory the declaration of shareholdings in excess of RM 100,000 if acquired after Sept. 1, 1939. On June 9, these shares were blocked. They must be sold to the Reichsbank at the prices prevailing on Sept. 30, 1941. Payments will be made only in Reichsbank bonds which will be blocked for the duration of the war.

The Third Reich's financial position has been temporarily strengthened through its acts of plunder and theft in the various countries it has overrun, particularly through its so-called "occupation costs" claims, which bear little relationship to the real expenses of the occupying army. In addition, German credit is now backed up by the capital wealth of all the occupied countries, and the Nazis do not hesitate to exploit this to the full, regardless of the effect upon their future development.

Prefer Goods to Money

If the last World War is a precedent it may well be that the Germans can keep under control their financial difficulties until the end of hostilities. Inflation largely disguised by price control took five years before it reached its climax last time, and in this war which will mainly determine the issue. Those Germans, who remember the collapse of 1923, will acquire goods at all costs, and lending or depositing money in Government institutions will definitely fall off with every military reverse.

There can be no great help from surrounding countries this time, since they are already well on the road to bankruptcy through German demands. As indicative of the situation in them may be quoted the story of German soldiers in a Rumanian village, who bought eggs from a peasant woman. She asked 50 lei for them. The soldiers gave her a 1,000 lei note. She replied that she had no change. The soldiers misunderstood, and thinking the woman wanted more money, handed her another 1,000 lei note, and left.

Australian Retail Prices Up 17.9 P. C.

SYDNEY (CP Cable)—Australian retail prices have advanced 17.9 per cent since the war began despite price controls, the Commonwealth statistician reported.

This was said to compare with increases of 30 per cent in Britain and 25 per cent in Australia at the same stage of the first World War. Nearly 11 per cent of the present increase is attributable to higher clothing prices. Imported goods have been hiked 40 per cent since hostilities began.

New Mexican Mining Profit Tax Exempt

MEXICO CITY, July 24 (AP)—President Manuel Avila Camacho decreed today the exemption from taxation of all income derived from new investments in mining. The move was to encourage greater production in strategic metals needed by the United States and allies for war work.

The decree stipulated that any investment — whether stocks, bonds or loans — must be interest free to be eligible for tax exemption.

Engineering Awards Off in July 23 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction volume for the week ended July 23 was estimated by Engineering News-Record at $148,-171,000, compared with $174,129,-000 in the previous week and $205,877,000 in the like period last year.

Federal construction accounted for $128,487,000 against $156,351,-000 the week before and $173,621,-000 a year ago.

Congoleum-Nairn, Inc.

NEW YORK (AP)—Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., showed a net income for the first half of 1942 of $789,722, equal to 60 cents a common share, compared with $1,171,324, or 94 cents a share, reported for the like period of 1941.

Eastern Gas & Fuel

NEW YORK (AP)—Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates reported consolidated net income for the 12 months ended June 30 of $2,647,394, equal after requirements for dividends on the 4½ per cent prior preferred stock to $4.11 on each of the 6 per cent preferred shares. For the preceding 12 months consolidated net income was $3,391,930, equal on the same basis to $5.64 a share on the 6 per cent preferred.

Steel Leaders High in Big Salary List

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Eugene Grace received $537,724 as President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation in 1941, a boost of $59,580 over his 1940 income, to maintain his position as the second highest paid executive in the nation.

The payment to Mr. Grace by the steel company now busy on war orders included $357,724 as bonus or share in profits, an Associated Press survey of steel companies' annual reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission disclosed.

In 1940 Mr. Grace was paid $487,144, including $298,144 as bonus or profit-share.

Leading the Bethlehem chief is Louis Mayer, production head for Loew's, Inc., who got $704,000 in 1941.

Trailing Mr. Grace was Tom M. Girdler, Chairman of the Republic Steel Corporation, who got $275,-000, an increase of $99,000 over his 1940 income. This increase was the largest shown in the annual reports.

Far behind these steel executives was Benjamin F. Fairless, President of United States Steel Corporation, who received $156,010.04, an increase of $16,400 over 1940, and H. E. Lewis, Chairman and President of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., was paid $135,000, the same as he received in 1940.

Bethlehem also paid Paul Mackall and Quincy Bent, directors, $197,317 each, increases of $17,874 each over 1940. These payments included $107,317 as bonus or profit share, compared with $89,443 the previous year.

Robert E. McMath, director, Vice-President and Secretary of Bethlehem, and Frederick A. Schick, director and comptroller, got $155,393 each, including $95,-393 as profit share or bonus, against $139,506 which included $79,506 share or bonus, in 1940.

R. J. Wysor, President of Republic Steel, was paid $146,000 last year compared with $100,000 in 1940, and N. J. Clarke, Vice-President, received $86,000 against $75,-000 the previous year.

U. S. Steel also paid $107,410.08 to Enders M. Voorhees, as a director and chairman of the finance committee, an increase of $690, and Irvin S. Olds, corporation chairman and director, $107,320.08, a boost of $26,076.35.

J. & L. also paid L. N. Parsons, vice-president, $110,375, a jump of $19,990 over 1940. The 1941 payment included bonus or profit share of $60,375, part of which had accrued from 1940. Other J. & L. payments included $54,167 each to W. J. Creighton and F. S. Marshall, vice-presidents. This was $4,167 more than Creighton had received the previous year.

Other Bethlehem payments, all bonus or share in profits, were $71,543 to Arthur B. Homer, a director, an increase of $12,717; and to John M. Gross, Norborn Berkeley, Charles R. Holton, Joseph M. Larkin, and Myrl L. Jacobs, all directors, $49,690 each, individual increases of $9,930.

Air Reduction Net 48c for Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Air Reduction Co., Inc., and subsidiaries reported net income for the quarter ended June 30 was $1,322,875, equal to 48 cents a common share, compared with adjusted net income of $1,747,504, or 64 cents a share in the like quarter of 1941.

Air Reduction's consolidated net income for the first six months, after provision for taxes and contingencies, was $2,813,423 or $1.03 a common share, compared with adjusted net income of $3,337,756 or $1.22 a share in the first half of last year.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
Wheat			
September	1.18⅝	1.18⅝	1.07½
December	1.22⅜	1.22	1.09⅞
May	1.26⅜	1.26⅛	1.11⅞
Corn			
September	.89⅝	.90	.76¼
December	.92⅞	.93	.78⅝
May	.97⅜	.97⅛	.81⅝
Oats			
September	.48⅞	.48⅞	.39¼
December	.51⅝	.51⅝	.40⅝
May	.54⅜	.54⅝	.42⅞
Soybeans			
October	1.71⅛	1.71¼	1.62
December		1.73⅛	1.61⅞
Rye			
September	.68	.67½	.63⅛
December	.73	.71⅞	.65⅞
May		.77	.69⅞
Lard			
September		12.90	10.32½
October		13.00	10.42½
December		13.00	10.65
January		13.00	10.90

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	18.67	18.71	18.66	18.64	18.67
December	18.83	18.86	18.75	18.78	18.73
March	18.98	19.01	18.88	18.93	18.92
May	19.01	19.07	18.94	19.00	19.01
July	19.06	19.09	19.06	19.06	19.05

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Plagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

July 25

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
6.75	Bos & Albany	83	83	83	83
2.00	Bos Edison	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	23⅝
3.00	Bos Elevated	36	36	36	36
	East Gs & Fuel	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2.00a	E M RR 1st pf	42½	42¼	42½	44
	Eastern SS	4½	4½	4½	4½
1.35b	Employrs Group	24¾	24¼	24¾	24⅞
	Helvetia	3c	3c	3c	3c
2.25d	N E Tel & Tel	85	85	85	85½
.45d	Shawmut Assoc	8½	8½	8½	8½
3.37½d	Unit Shoe M	60	60	60	60⅞

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line

NEW YORK (AP)—The Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. and subsidiaries reported net income for the 12 months ended June 30 was $5,975,153, compared with $4,483,740 in the preceding 12 months. Earnings per share were not available.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	11:50
1	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	84	84	84
2	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
3	Am & For Pow 2030	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
3	Am Int 5½s 49	99	99	99
12	Am T&T 3¼s 66	107	107	107
11	Am T&T 3s 56	107⅝	107½	107½
16	Am Tobacco 3s 62	100⅝	100½	100½
6	Am WW&E 6s 75	90	90	90
1	Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	101½	101½	101½
2	Arm Del 4s 57	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2	Arm Del 4s 55	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4	At&SF aj 4s 95 st	89	89	89
2	AT&SF 4s 1995-53	102	102	102
5	A C Line clt 4s 42	67¼	67¼	67
10	A C Line 5s 45	100⅛	100	100⅛
12	B&O 95 st A	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝
44	B&O 95 st C	30	30	30
10	B&O 2000 st D	26½	26½	26½
37	B&O cv 60 st	21⅛	21	21
10	B&O S W 50 st	36½	36⅜	36½
6	Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	55	55	55
1	Boston&Me 4½s 70	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
3	Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	103	103	103
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	77¼	77¼	77¼
1	Bush Term 5s 55	58	58	58
5	Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107½	107½	107½
3	Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	111	111	111
2	Can Nor 6½s 46	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
6	Can Pac 4½s 46	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2	Can Pac 4s perp	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
9	Cen Pac 5s 60	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s49	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
1	Cen R R NJ 5s 87 Reg	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2	Certain-td 5½s 48	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
11	Chi & Alton 3s 49	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
7	CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
4	Chi & E Ill inc 97	25	25	25
1	Chi I&L 6s 66	8	8	8
3	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	13	13	13
2	CM&SP 4½s 89 F	38¼	38¼	38¼
8	CM&SP 4½s 89 C	38½	38½	38½
19	CM&SP gen 4s 89	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
3	Chi & NW 3¾s 87	26	26	26
12	CRI & P 4½s 52 A	14¾	14½	14¾
20	CRI & P 4s 88	24¼	24¼	24¼
136	CRI & P rfg 4s 34	13½	13⅜	13½
15	CCC&StL 4½s 77	44⅞	44¼	44⅞
2	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	65¼	65	65¼
7	Columbia G 5s 52 May	93	93	93
10	Columbia G 5s 1961	90⅞	90	90½
4	Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2	Con Edis 3½s 58	106	106	106
4	Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	Cuba No Ry 5½s42tret	28¼	28	28¼
3	Cuba RR 5s 52 Ret	29	29	29
6	Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	56	55½	55½
49	D&RG 4s 36	18½	18	18
3	Det Ed 3s 70	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
8	Erie 4½s 2015	49½	49	49½
21	Erie 4s 95	90⅞	90½	90½
4	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95⅝	95⅛	95½
2	Gt Nor 5s 73	90	90	90
2	Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	79⅞	79⅝	79⅝
1	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	80⅛	80¼	80¼
6	Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	79⅞	79½	79½
3	Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	39	39	39
3	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	15	14⅞	14⅞
3	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45	45	45
2	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	43⅛	43	43
5	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
13	Int Hyro El-cv 6s 44	25¾	25½	25¾
10	Int T&T 4½s 52	56½	56½	56½
1	K C Term 4s 60	109⅝	109⅛	109⅜
1	Leh Val Coal 5s 74	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
9	Long Dock 3½s 50	104	104	104
3	Lou&N 4½s 2003	91¼	91¼	91¼
28	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13⅞	13⅝	13¾
10	M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞
3	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	17	17	17
9	M-K-Tex 4½s 78	31	31	31
4	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
3	M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	29⅝	29½	29½
2	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	30	30	30
11	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	30⅛	30	30
30	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	30	30	30
4	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30	30	30
4	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104⅞	104½	104⅞
2	Mor&Esse 3½s 2000	36	35⅞	35⅞
1	Nat Dairy 3¾s 60	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1	N Eng RR 5s 45	63	63	63
1	NO Tex&M 5½s 54	48½	48½	48½
12	NYC rfg 5s 2013	50½	50⅛	50⅝
26	NYC 4½s 2013A	45½	45⅛	45⅜
4	NYC 3¾s 46	94¾	94½	94¾
13	NYC cv 3½s 52	55	54⅝	55
5	NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	47	46⅞	47
7	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62	61½	62
1	NY Edis 3¼s 65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3	NY Lack&W 4s 73 A	53	53	53
11	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41¼	41	41¼
17	NYNH&H 4½s 67	39½	39	39
20	NYNH&H 3½s 47	31½	31½	31½
4	NYNH&H 3½s 54	31½	31½	31½
3	NY O&W rfg 4s 92	6½	6½	6½
12	Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝
8	Nor Pac 6s 2047	62½	62¼	62½
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	52⅝	51	47½
1	Nor Pac 4s 97	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
8	Ohio Ed 4s 65	107	107	107
1	Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	108½	108½	108½
7	Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅞	106½	106½
20	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	100½	100⅛	100⅛
3	Pac G&E 3½s 61	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
10	Pac G&E 4s 64	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
5	Panhandle EPL 3s 60	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2	Para Bway 3s 55 ct	62	62	62
1	Pen Co 3¼s 44D	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
11	Pen Co 4s 63	102¾	102¾	102¾
6	Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	101½	101⅜	101⅜
4	Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106¼	106¼	106¼
7	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101	101	101
7	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96⅞	96	96⅞
1	Pen RR 3¾s 70	89	89	89
2	Pen RR 3⅜s 52	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
1	Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105½	105½	105½
13	Phila Co 4½s 61	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
6	Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9½	9½	9½
1	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
1	PCC & SL 5s 70 A	105¼	105¼	105¼
25	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	85½	85⅛	85½
1	Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¼	101⅛	101¼
1	Republic Steel 4½s 56	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
15	Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	21⅝	21½	21½
14	Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	53	52⅞	52⅞
6	St LSF 5s 50B	14	13¾	13¾
25	St LSF 4½s 78	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
5	St LSF 4s 50 A	13	13	13
10	St LSW 1st 4s 89	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
5	SA&A Pass 4s 43	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
1	Seab A L cn 6s 45	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1	Sea AL rfg 4s 59	7	7	7
9	Sou Pac 4½s 68	51	51	51
6	Sou Pac 4½s 81	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝
1	So Pac 4½s 69	51	51	51
6	So Pac rfg 4s 55	66¼	66	66¼
8	So Pac 3¾s 46	87	87	87
1	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	53	53	53
3	South Ry 6½s 56	85¼	85¼	85¼
1	South Ry gen 4s 56	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
8	So Ry 4s St L 51	82½	82½	82½
1	S W Bell Tel 3s 68	106¼	106⅛	106¼
10	Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2	Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104⅞	104½	104⅞
8	Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	59⅞	59¼	59⅞
21	Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	60	59⅞	59⅞
4	Third Ave aj 5s 60	15¾	15⅜	15⅜
1	Un Pac 3½s 71	96½	96½	96½
2	Un Pac 3½s 70	97	97	97
5	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
2	Unit Drug 5s 53	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
5	Utah Lt&Trac5s44	96⅛	96	96
7	Utah P&L 5s 44	96	96	96
33	Wabash 4½s 91	30½	30	30½
13	Wabash 4s 81	36½	36½	36½
2	Wabash 4s 71	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1	Warner Bros 6s 48	101	101	101
5	Warren Bros 6s 41	96	96	96
2	Westn Md 4s 52	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
3	Western Un 5s 51	84	84	84
3	Western Un 5s 60	80	79⅞	80
1	Wilson&Co 4s 55	106	106	106
23	Wis Cen 4s 49	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	11:50
1	Antioquia 7s 45C	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
9	Antioquia 7s 45	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
8	Argentine 4½s 71	80	80	80
1	Australia 5s 57	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
4	Buen A 4¾s 77	62½	62	62
15	Buen A 4½s Aug 76	62½	62	62½
10	Buen A 4¾s 75	64⅞	64½	64½
2	Canada 5s 52	102	102	102
7	Canada 3s 67	95½	95⅜	95⅜
1	Chile 6s 63	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1	Chilean Mun 7s 60asd	13¼	13¼	13¼
9	Rio de Jan 8s 46	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
8	Sao Paulo St 6s 68	28⅛	28	28⅛

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 1,352,000; previous day, 5,739,200; week ago, 1,407,000; year ago, 2,737,200; two years ago, 1,431,500; Jan. 1 to date, 1,303,139,300; year ago, 1,257,024,975; two years ago, 930,230,700.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
20	Acme Wire (1½e)	18	18	18
20	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	90⅝	90⅝	90½
50	Alum Co Am (3e)	96	96	96
150	Alum Co Am pf (6)	102⅝	102⅛	102½
40	Am Book (1½e)	21⅞	20⅞	21
1	Am Cyan B (.60)	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞
200	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	16	16	16
100	Am Light & Tr (1.20)	11¼	11⅛	11¼
100	Am Republics	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
800	Am Writ Pap	3⅛	3	3⅛
100	Ark Nat Gas A	⅝	⅝	⅝
900	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
25	Atl Cst L Co (2½g)	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
50	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
200	Beech Aire	8¼	8	8¼
200	Braz Tr L&P (.40e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
300	Brewst Aero (.30g)	4½	4⅜	4½
100	Brill B	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	Brown-F Dis pf (1½k)	60	60	60
900	Bunk Hill & S (1)	9⅝	9½	9⅝
25	Cap City Prod(1⅛e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
30	CenNYPow pf(5)	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
100	Cessna Aire(1e)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Colts PF Arm(2½g)	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
100	Cons G&E Bal(3.60)	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
100	Cooper-Bess(½e)	50	50	50
100	Darby Pet(½e)	7	7	7
200	East Gas&F	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
25	East Mall Iron(1e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	East Sta Corp	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	El Bond&Sh	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
75	Emp G & F 7% pf	140½	140	140½
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.06e)	2	2	2
10	Gen G&E of B	74	74	74
200	Gen Wat G&E	21⅞	21	21⅞
300	Glen Ald Coal (.60e)	11¼	11⅛	11¼
100	Hecla Min (1e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
30	Indus Finan pf	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
10	Ins Co N Am 3½a	62	61⅞	61⅞
400	Int Home Ba	7⅛	7	7⅛
300	Kingston Prod .10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Koppers Co pf (6)	85	85	85
200	Line Material (½g)	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
25	Lone Is L pf	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Mangel Strs	2¼	2¼	2¼
1100	McWill Dredg (½e)	8	8	8
300	Memph N Gas (.15e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1000	Mesabi Iron	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Mich Sug pf (.70k)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	MidWestCorp (.10e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Midl Util n-cum (2)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Mock J Voeh (½e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Monogram Pict	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Monte Ward A (7)	159¾	159½	159½
200	Nat Tea pf (.10g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	NY Transit (.30e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	57½	57¼	57¼
200	Niles-Bem-P (¼e)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
50	Nor Am L&P pf	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
50	Ohio Brass B (2)	15½	15½	15½
10	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	105½	105½	105½
100	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	15	15	15
20	Pac Lig pf (5)	94	94	94
2400	Pantepec Oil Ven	4⅛	4	4
200	Pennroad (¼g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10	Pa P&L $6pf (6)	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
20	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
100	Phillips Pkg (¼e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
40	Pitts & Lake E (3e)	51	50⅝	51
100	Pitts Pl Gl (1½e)	69½	69¼	69½
100	RelianceE&E(¼e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
300	Republic Avia	3⅛	3	3⅛
300	Rome Cable(.60)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Salt DomeOil	2	2	2
300	Scovill Mfg(1e)	23⅝	23	23⅝
600	So Col Pow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Southl Royal(.30e)	6	6	6
100	St Oil Ky(1a)	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
200	Starrett Corp vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Stroock & Co (3e)	11	10⅞	11
100	Technicolor (¼e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Sunray Oil (.05e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Tilo Roof (.35e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Tonopah Min			
400	Trans-Lux (.05g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Tri-Cont war	3-32	3-32	3-32
100	Unit Aire Pr (1)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Unit Corp war	1-32	1-32	1-32
100	Unit Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Unit Lt&P pf	16	16	16
100	US Lines pf (.70)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
400	Unit Wall P (.10e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Univ Corp vtc	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
50	Util Equit pf (1k)	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
50	Valspar pf (1¼k)	17⅞	17	17⅞
50	Vogt Mfg (.80)	8	8	8
300	West Va C&C (¼e)	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
100	W'morel'd Coal (2e)	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞

Total stock sales today (estimated) 21,-900 shares; year ago, 66,645 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
2	As Elec 4½s 53	43	43	43
1	As G&E 4½s 49	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1	Boston Ed 2¾s	101⅛	101⅛	101
1	Cen St El 5½s 54	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	Cities Ser 5s 58	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
3	Cities Ser 5s 50	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
2	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
2	Commun P&L 5s 57	103	103	103
6	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
4	East G&F 4s 56 A	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
4	Elec P&L 5s 2030	78	78	78
4	Fla P&L 5s 54	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
1	Great Nor P 5s 50 st	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
1	Ind Svc 5s 63 A	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
5	Mid St Pet 6½s 45A	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
1	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2	Miss Riv P 5s '51	111	111	111
2	Nebr Pw 4½s '81	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
8	N Eng G&E 5s '47	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
4	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	73¾	73¾	73¾
5	N Eng Pow 5s '48	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
3	Pac P&L 5s '55	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
7	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	103	103	103
1	Pug S&P&L 4½s 50 D	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1	Scullin Stl 3s 51	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
9	Shaw W&P 4½s 67 A	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
2	So Cal Ed 3s 65	102⅞	102	102⅞
3	So Ind Ry 4s 51	52	52	52
5	So'wes G&E 3½s 70	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5	Stand G&E 6s 51	59	59	59
2	Stand G&E 6s 66	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
1	Tide Wat P 5s 79A	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
2	Toledo Er 3½s 68	105	105	105
4	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	76⅝	75⅝	76⅝
3	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
10	Russian 6½s 1919	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

Total bond sales today (estimated $175,-000; year ago $300,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Dividend Meetings

A list of companies scheduled to hold dividend meetings next week, as compiled by Fitch Investors Service, is as follows:

Monday, July 27

American Rolling Mill Co. (Com. & 4½% Cum Conv Pfd) (2:30 p. m.).
Atlantic Refining Co. (Com) (10 a. m.).
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc. (Com) (9:30 a. m.).
Manhattan Shirt Co. (Com) (10 a. m.).
Savage Arms Corp. (Com) (1 p. m.).

Tuesday, July 28

American & Foreign Power Co., Inc. ($7 Pfd & $6 Pfd) (3 p. m.).
Borden Co. (Com) (4 p. m.).
Deere & Co (7% Pfd) (10 a. m.).
Lane Bryant, Inc. (Com) (1 p. m.).
McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. (Com) (10:30 a. m.).
Monsanto Chemical Co (Pfd "A," "B," "C," and Com) (2:30 p. m.).
National Gypsum Co. ($4.50 Pfd) (11 a. m.).
National Lead Co. (Com & 7% Pfd "A", 6% pfd "B") (10 a. m.).
Remington Rand, Inc. (Com & $4.50 Pfd) (9:15 a. m.).
United Engineering & Foundry Co (Com & 7% Pfd) (10 a. m.).
United Gas Improvement Co. $5 Pfd & Com) (2 p. m.).
U. S. Steel Corp. (7% Pfd & Com) (3 p. m.).
Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc. ($4 Conv Pfd) (1:30 p. m.).

Wednesday, July 29

American Tobacco Co. (Com. & Com. "B") (4:15 p. m.).
Fairbanks, Morse & Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Inland Steel Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. (Com. & 7% Part. Pfd.) (11 a. m.).

Thursday, July 30

American Metal Co., Ltd. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (3 p. m.).
Bethlehem Steel Corp. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (2:30 p. m.).
Hackensack Water Co. (7% Pfd. "A") (11 a. m.).
Seaboard Oil Co. of Del. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Sterling Products, Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.).

Friday, July 31

Eaton Mfg. Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.).

New Haven's Passenger Revenues Up $16,000,000

NEW YORK (AP) — Passenger revenues increased $16,000,000 on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad during the first five months of 1942 over a comparable period last year, the Interstate Commerce Commission was advised.

Frank J. Wall, vice-president of the railroad, said the $16,000,000 increase figure was "approximately correct" when questioned concerning income before Commissioner J. Haden Alldredge of the ICC.

The Federal agency is hearing an appeal following denial of a 10 per cent rate commutation fare increase to 11 railroads last February by the Public Service Commission.

Earl E. Pierce, general passenger agent and the first witness presented by the New York Central, expressed the opinion that if the increase were granted practically the full 10 per cent would be retained as additional revenues. He said that the system's total commutation revenue in 1941 amounted to $4,948,035, of which the intrastate revenue in New York State amounted to $3,425,873.

M. A. Hanna Net Rises to 85 cents

NEW YORK (AP)—M. A. Hanna & Co. reported for the June quarter net income of $1,620,471, equal to 85 cents a common share, compared with $888,333, or 65 cents a share, a year ago.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion, 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

AGENTS WANTED

AMERICA'S VICTORY 50 FOR $1 CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH NAME FREE SAMPLES. 30 Designs. Exclusive $1 box 21 folders on approval. Good profits. Costs 50c. Personal Business Line. Sunshine Art, Dept. 29, 115 Fulton St., New York City.

CALL ON FRIENDS with sensational Personal Christmas Cards from 50 for $1.00 up. Stationery. Also magnificent 21 Card $1.00 Assortment. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. K-34, New York.

EXTRA money easy. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others. Big profit. No experience necessary. Samples Free. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 43, Rochester, N. Y.

NEW EMBOSSED CHRISTMAS CARDS SELL 50 FOR $1 NAME-IMPRINTED. Exceptional value! Sells fast—pays liberal profits. Smart "LEADER" 21-card $1 Assortment pays you 50c. Other popular Christmas and everyday assts. $1 Personal Stationery. No experience needed. Samples on approval. ARTISTIC, 120 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church: furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

APARTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG lady desires to share 2-room furnished apartment in Brookline, Mass., or vicinity; refs. ex. Contact ASP. 5041 immed.

FURS

SILVER FOXES Magnificent pair of genuine Silver Foxes ($150 Value) Bargain at PAIR $75. Shipped on approval anywhere. MILLER FUR CO., 166 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Catalogue Free.

MOVING AND STORAGE

PACKING—SHIPPING—STORAGE
Long Distance Moving. Service With Safety
PT. 2111
CROWN STORAGE CO., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

PHOTOSTATIC COPIES

Mail BIRTH CERTIFICATE or IMPORTANT LETTER and 1 dollar, 3 photographic copies and original returned postpaid at once. BERTSCH BLUEPRINT SHOP, 7 So. 11th, Richmond, Ind.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Resident Sales Representative Wanted

Gas Gun Company of Salem, Oregon, will appoint resident sales representatives to build sales and distribution on the Gas Gun—a handy tool in the shape of a pistol, 6½" long x 5½" high, weighs 20 ounces, and sells for $19.50. Already being sold and delivered in large quantities to shipbuilders, airplane manufacturers, and others engaged in war production. Convenient to use . . . workman simply picks it up, pulls the trigger and the torch ignites instantly. Release the trigger to shut it off. Trigger may be locked in open position if desired.

Representatives wanted on a commission basis, with credit for all sales in territory, in the following distribution centers: Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Atlanta, Indianapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas, Minneapolis, Denver, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle. Factory supplies literature and will do national advertising.

Reply in writing and full details will be sent. Gas Gun is an advanced step in use of acetylene and is a product with excellent sales possibilities. Company is new and small, but sound. References, First National Bank, Salem. Gas Gun Co., Box 237, Salem, Oregon.

SALESMEN WANTED

ADVERTISING BOOK MATCHES offer liberal commissions—full, spare time. Experience unnecessary. Factory direct. Low prices; High quality; Quick Deliveries; powerful Patriotic Displays; Repeats. All business firms prospects. Free Kit. Instructions. American Match & Printing Co., Dept. 725M, 4822 S. Trumbull, Chicago.

THUMB INDEXING

ALL EDITIONS of Textbooks. Any color. New or used. RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., Inc., 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Tel. 3400.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED TO BUY—'39, '40, '41, and '42 Trucks, Pickup, Stake, Cab and Chassis, and Station Wagon. Will pay highest prices in America—a broad statement, but WE MEAN IT!
A. E. NUGENT
438 South La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif.
Day Phone WY. 2138 Night Phone YO. 7362
Glad to call and make an appraisal

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Hotel Beaconsfield
An Exclusive Summer Home
surrounded by a seven-acre private park with beautiful flower gardens. Cool, comfortable rooms . . . delicious meals . . . complete hotel service. Modern Garage. Selected Clientele. Asp. 6800.
22 minutes by train from Boston to Beaconsfield Station
Gilman M. Louger, Manager
1731 Beacon St., BROOKLINE

At Charming Trinity Court
175 Dartmouth at Stuart St., Boston
1-2-3 rooms and studio available at reasonable rates all providing convenience, charm, service, comfort and congenial, carefully selected neighbors. Inspection solicited. KEN. 4330.

COOL, AIRY 1-ROOM FURNISHED APT. AVAILABLE AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER; ALL CONVENIENCES. PHONE PRES. 7611 (MASS.)

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—$50; insulated brick house, redecorated; 5 rooms and garage, sun parlor. Lasell 4946.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON, MASS.—Bus. woman will share 3-rm. furnished apt. Reasonable. Com. 4387. References. 104 Hemenway St., Suite 12.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BRIGHTON, MASS.—4-room lower corner apt., 2-family house; all improvements, heated, continuous hot water; adults; refs. required. Sta. 8398.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CAPE COD, Orleans, Mass.—Cottages for rent, $15, $20, $30; electricity, screened porches; fully equipped. ROSCOE F. GIBSON, 27 Cedar St., Wollaston, Mass. Gra. 1423.

SO. HARPSWELL, ME.—Week or month, comfortable; 3-rm. cottages; electricity, fireplace, good water. Rates $13-$18 per week. W. A. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE OR RENT

ATLANTA, GA.—Sacrificing gorgeous home, high location, 12 rooms, 3 tile baths, balconies, terrace, balustrade. "Stonehaven," Lakemont, Ga.

LAKE RABUN, 35 acres; will rent or sell in part or whole; will send catalogue. "STONEHAVEN," Lakemont, Ga.

HOMES TO SHARE

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.—Accepting few guests for study and rest; rural, secluded; over one acre of ground. Write Box D-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

(Continued)

COUNTRY BOARD

HILLSIDE DAIRY FARM—315 acres overlooking Connecticut River Valley; quiet, homelike and modern; accommodates 10; spring water, home cooking, farm produce; restricted; adult rate $18. MRS. ROBERT WHITE, East Ryegate, Vt.

SEA PINES Guest House and Cottages
Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; busses connecting with trains stop at entrance; entertainment and recreation provided; protected private beach; gardens; golf within walking distance; riding horses; individual instruction in art; excellent cuisine. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

THE GATEWAY—BELLPORT, L. I.
Invites Christian Scientists for study or recreation; beautiful country; swimming pool, private beach, 30-acre farm; home-cooked meals; ballroom, recreation rooms; golf course near by; 58 miles from New York via L. I. R. R.; low week-end rates. Write or telephone for reservations.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Enjoy our spacious piazzas; shade trees, gardens; dining; room or tray service; gentlemen only. Longwood 9834.

PLEASANT outlook home, transients, perm. for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I. Ho. 5-9484.

N. Y. C., 67 Riverside Drive (FAIRHAVEN)—miles of beautiful park walks along Hudson River, cool breezes; excellent food; large bright rooms; opportunity for rest, study and attention; best references. Sc. 4-2015.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 61 Lincoln Avenue.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1990.

HOUSES FOR SALE

$2500—7-rooms, bath, fireplace; large corner grounds. Particulars, address M. A. MacFARLAND, Pinebluff, Moore County, No. Carolina.

SIX-ROOM Cape Cod cottage, modern conveniences, in Wilbraham, Mass. LLOYD Hoover, Agt., Tel. 143.

INSURANCE

WAR DAMAGE INSURANCE
GILES
689 Mass. Ave. Kir. 2345 Cambridge Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—ASP. 4881, Brookline, Mass.

FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 9865.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE B. STEVEN, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 7000.

PAYING GUESTS

AYERPORT TOURIST HOME, DOVER POINT, DOVER, N. H.—Sit. near salt water; cool, spacious rooms, screened piazza, garden veg.; home-cooked food. Tel. 1186-11. Mrs. D. R. Duncan.

CHESLEY FARM LODGE, P. O. Dover, N. H. Phone 1697-13. Beautiful scenery, quiet, bathing, sand beach; fishing, boating; on a hill off the U. S. 4 highway; modern home.

CROSSVUE, Overlooking Lake Winnipesaukee, Wolfeboro, New Hampshire—Quiet place to rest and relax; refined clientele. Write Box 436, Wolfeboro, New Hampshire.

GRANT'S, Kennebunk, Maine, 1 Fletcher St. —Near beach; delicious food; joyous atmosphere; $3.00 per day; rates, 2 or more. Tel. 280.

SUMMER RESIDENCE CLUB, private estate; swimming, tennis, boating, art, music; students $100 monthly, adults from $30 weekly, swimming and tennis available. Daycroft, Stamford, Conn.

REAL ESTATE

BECKET, MASS.—Business site adjacent to freight yard and state road; 2 large buildings in good condition; desirable for small business. Phone Becket 2361. MARY A. A. LYMAN.

RENTALS SALES
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 1297 Beacon St., Brookline, Asp. 1300

WEST ORANGE, N. J.—Owner unable to occupy new home built to order, offers for sale below cost; 6 rooms, sun parlor, gas heat, insulated; every convenience; price $9,000; rental $85.00. For inspection see PETERS, 218 Stuyvesant Ave., Lyndhurst. Ru. 2-3365.

REAL ESTATE advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 30-32-40 Fenway—Attractive rooms, meals optional. Shown by appointment. Telephone MR. ALPHIN, Kenmore 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS.—Light, cool room in attractive home. Business woman pref. Breakfast optional. Handy to trans. KEN. 5816.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms near Beacon St.; semi-private baths; private family; reception rm. Lon. 4373.

N. Y. C., 310 W. 112th St. (3-A)—Pleasant, comfortable, cool room; home atmosphere; meals optional; single-double; reasonable. UN. 4-0529.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.) Apt. 8-B—Attractively furn. studio type, sunny, priv. apt.; excellent location; business person.

N. Y. C., 125 W. 58th—Large, cool, comfortable rooms; single, double; immaculate; near park, churches. Ci. 7-7265. Apt. 4-E.

ROCKPORT, MASS., 37 Atlantic Ave.—Large room in artist's home; beautiful view; quiet; breakfast optional. Write for particulars.

STUDIOS FOR SALE

NORWALK, CONN.—Spacious studio barn, living quarters, all improvements; trees, terrace; near church; one hour N. Y. C.; near station; car unnecessary. Write Box T-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MECHANIC
Specialty bag-making company needs a man with vision as assistant who can lend himself to experimental work and make adjustments on his own initiative. Experience in this line not as essential as ability to think for himself. Steady work as an adjuster and excellent opportunity for quick promotion for the right person. Please give qualifications in detail. Write Box W-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PART-TIME men workers needed in a Boston recreational organization. Workers needed to supervise games room, library and to conduct Craft and Hobby groups of all kinds. Organization open afternoon and evenings. Applicants must be over 23. Experience in boys' work preferable. Applicants physically handicapped considered. Write Box B-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston. State experience, type of work, references, hours available, and remuneration expected. Positions open summer, fall, and winter.

20 Mechanical Engineers
Experience in machine operation, small metal parts, for trouble shooting; either practical experience or degree considered; excellent firm; position Middle West; pay to $400 month to start; moving expenses paid. PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 14 State St., Boston.

WANTED—JOB PRESSMAN who has worked on Craftsman, Miehle Vertical, Kelly and Miller Simplex, Automatic Feeders. Personnel Dept. 1 Norway St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 State St., Boston
DICTAPHONE OPER: Excellent opp'y $25-$27
STENOS: 10 excellent openings to $25
STENO-DICT. OPERS: Experienced $18-$25
STENO-SWITCHBOARD OPER: Exp. $18-$22
BKKPR-STENOS: 1 Natick, others $20-$25
BKKPR-STENO: College position, live in Arr.
BOOKKEEPERS: Several, full charge $20-$30
ASST. BKKPRS-TYP: 1 hotel, others $16-$18
BILL ADJUSTER—Retail store exp. $18-$20
CLERKS: 1 Acctg., 1 Cost, others $20-$25
COMPTOMETER OPER: Good openings $21
SWITCHBOARD OPERS-TYPS: Exp. $17-$20
BUYERS: Sptswr, dress., china, silverware Arr.
SALES: Dresses, furs, shoes, music Arr.
DEMON. & SALES PROM WOM'N: Travel Sal.
SUPERVISOR-NURSE: Graduate, hosp. Arr.
FOOD CHECKER: Nat. Machine, sites Arr.
DIETITIAN-HOUSEKEEPER: Hospital Arr.

MILLINERY DESIGNER
Good opportunity—Accustom to better Hats. Box X-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MILLINERY SALESLADY
Experienced Uptown Retail Showroom. Box X-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified
(Continued)

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office available mornings and eves.; midtown; reas. Write Box M-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SUMMER BOARD

CAVENDISH, VT.—Ideal spot for relaxation and rest; glorious mountain view; delicious Viennese cooking; trans. to and from R. R. station, 6 miles distant. Address Rose-Anton House.

WALTER'S GROVE SIDE, So. Durham, Greene County, New York. Atmosphere of natural charm in the Catskill Mountains. Church in Catskill. Booklet sent on request. John Schmelz, South Durham, New York.

SUMMER RENTALS

TO RENT—Cottage near Northwest Bay, Lake George; all modern conveniences; store delivery; view; safe beach, good fishing; moderate rent; refs. M. H. LOINES, Bolton Landing, N. Y.

WAREHAM, MASS.—Furnished house and 18 acres land on Buzzards Bay; 7 masters' bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms, 2 baths, electric equipment throughout; stable, garage, tennis court; daily food delivery. Tel. Long. 0176 or write Mrs. Harris Sherburne, 92 High St., Brookline, Mass.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

COLLEGE GRADUATES, ATTENTION Secretarial tuition and generous room allowance given in return for aid to school staff. Location—Cambridge. Box F-69, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ART GALLERY

GREENLEAF GALLERY, 212 Friend St., Boston, near North Station. Original Paintings of New England scenes.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

HOOVER MOTORS, INC.
Motor Mart, Park Sq., Boston HUB. 1100
Repairing and Service on All Makes

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BOSTON—Successful well-equipped beauty shop for sale; very reasonable; owner entering service. See SUPT., 276 Huntington Ave.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

CONTRACTOR wants work; lic. builder, carpentering, masonry, boiler setting and repairing; painting, plastering. TRO. 4298 (Mass.).

DOGS FOR SALE

ENGLISH BULLDOG PUPS—Registered Sire Champ. Sir Victor, $35 up. VANCE, 214 Rutherford Ave., Charlestown. 2169 (Mass.).

FUR STORAGE

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired, Remodeled and Stored. Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS
12 West Street, Boston Han 8871

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 8917

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600. 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

ARGOFLEX We recommend this fine camera. Now only $44.50. Present stock not replaceable. Mail orders filled. Ralph Harris Co., 47 Bromfield St., Boston.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
38 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0766

SHOES

CROSSETT SHOE STORE
Little Building Arcade, Boston
CORRECT FITTING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3266—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CARETAKER on estate; very handy with tools, I have the tools—plumbing, carpentering—if you have the right place. Chauffeuring. Mr. Oliver Cox, 19 Standish St., No. Weymouth, Mass. Call 0165-R.

MAN, married, 28 years' broad business experience in New York City, now desires position on Long Island; my abilities and qualifications are: Executive, initiative, thorough knowledge of bank mortgages and other legal documents, accounting, etcetera. A. H. Becker, Box 265, Lake Ronkonkoma, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

Receptionist-Clerk
Over 10 years front office experience with present firm; desires new position with better opportunity; Boston or immediate vicinity; alert, responsible young Protestant; accurate typist; Ediphone training, switchboard experience; capable of taking full charge of small office. MRS. BERTHA WENTWORTH, Cambridge, Mass. TRO. 4785 evenings.

BOOKKEEPER, varied office experience, seeks opportunity to serve; knowledge shorthand, income taxes. Box F-68, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UNIFORMS

MAIDS' AND NURSES' UNIFORMS JOSEPHINE FOLEY
59 Temple Place, Boston, 9th Floor LIB 2378

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Work Guaranteed.
E. E. Hern Co., 429 Washington St., Boston Est. 1839

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Phone 3-5164

Install
IRON FIREMAN
Automatic Heat
MAC-WATES FUEL CO.
2801 5th Avenue South 7-7117

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
Paints any surface. Washable, quick-drying.
Sherwin-Williams
2018 3rd Ave. Phone 3-4128

PANDORA
Beauty Shoppe
at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, Mgr.
Phone 3-6963

ED. S. MOORE, Inc.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2020½ 1st AVE. N. • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

E. E. Forbes & Son Piano Co.
403 NORTH 20TH STREET
Everything you need in the musical line
Capehart and Magnavox Combination Radio and Phonograph
See them for good service
Sold at Birmingham
Branches — ANNISTON — DECATUR
GADSDEN — MONTGOMERY

SAVAGE'S BAKERY
Try Our Old-Fashioned Salt Rising Bread
DELIVERY SERVICE
Plaza Stores 2226 Highland Ave.
PHONE 7-9181

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
•
Style—Quality—Price

DIXIE DAIRIES, INC.
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
Dexter 1634 Prichard, Ala.

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Annual August Sale
of Furniture, Rugs and Draperies
Now in Progress
10% to 50% REDUCTION
We will hold purchases for future delivery
FRANK TENNILLE'S FURNITURE CO.

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
South's Largest Retail Bakery
962 South Court Street C-4543

More than 63 Years at the Same Location
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
"On the Square"

Florida

CORAL GABLES

WARTH PAINT COMPANY
Dealers In
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES
1911 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-0267

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro Nokol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

Enjoy
FOREMOST
Milk • Cream • Buttermilk
Protected Quality—Through Foremost Dairies' Laboratory Control
TELEPHONE 480

ATLANTIC LAUNDRY
Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Telephone 155
401 Cypress St., Daytona Beach, Fla.

FORT MYERS

Now Is the Time to:
1. Do all you can for National Defense.
2. Buy your Grower's Supplies
from
BIGGAR & BIGGAR, Inc.
Phone 400 1305 McGregor Blvd.

JACKSONVILLE

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
811 W. BAY STREET Phone 5-[illegible]

Crossword Quiz An

S	O	P	R	A	N	O
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FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0769 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTING
H P TUTTLE
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.–5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-3806
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 612

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

Shop **SEARS-MIAMI** *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

IVES FLORIDA'S FIRST **Certified DAIRY**
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

MIAMI BEACH

Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
7433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1371

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston
Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated

ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

SARASOTA

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 82-801 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"For Better Dry Cleaning"
PHONE 4986
TIMMS CLEANERS
2119 CENTRAL AVE.

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-433 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

WEST PALM BEACH

HOLSUM
BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
PHONE 3851-2

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS, *Jewelers*
321 Clematis Street,
West Palm Beach, Florida

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

WINTER HAVEN

Prompt Service—Supplies
JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
Auburndale, Fla. Phone 38-851

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7347-R 8 a. m.–11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Byck's
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

A Distinctive Place to Eat
THE RHODES
The Place that Chicken Pie has made famous
No. One Rhodes Center Air Conditioned
LUCY WOOD, Owner-Manager

MILLERS'
Atlanta's Leading Booksellers
BOOKS of All PUBLISHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
MILLERS' 64 BROAD N. W.

COLUMBUS

WE PRODUCE ALL WE SELL
Wells
Grade "A" Milk Properly Pasteurized
PURE CREAM ICE CREAM
2820 Wynnton Drive Phones 1144-5

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 78, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NUTTING FLORAL CO.
Flowers for All Occasions
Phone 1776 171 Cotton Ave.

HILLYER C. WARLICK
Be proud of the PHOTOGRAPH you give
Phone 767 117 Cotton Avenue

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $.......... for .... year or .... months, beginning with the current issue.

RATE
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME..........
STREET and NUMBER..........
CITY and STATE..........
MC-3

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

Bankers Insurance Building
100% Air Conditioned
Home office of The Bankers Health and Life Insurance Co.

All kinds of fertilizer and spray material for your summer garden and flowers.
KARSTEN and DENSON CO.
Phone 5411 510 Third Street

M. C. Pittman Roofing Co.
Bird's Composition Shingles and Built-Up Roofs
Full line of Composition Roofing, Paints and Varnishes

SAVANNAH

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Paints—Varnishes—Lacquers—Enamels
134 Whitaker Street
Phone 3-4463

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Bill Hunt's Super Service
Pure Oil Products
OFFICIAL AAA SERVICE STATION
Pure Pep — Tiolene
Pure Sure Lubrication
Morehead and Tryon Streets
Junction Highways U. S. 74-21—N. C. 27-20

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
Sanitone
Forty-Five Years of Continued Service Increases Our Responsibility
DIAL 3-5191

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 3031.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

SWITZERLAND

LUGANO, HOTEL VIKTORIA on the lake. Pension terms from frs. 11.50. Branch House: Hotel Buvretta Arosa. C. Janett, Propr.

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Droguerie Friederich
Allschwilerstrasse 20
Tel. 2.43.26
(Groceries)

Bügel—Schneider—Atelier
St. Johann Rote Radler
C. SCHERTENLEIB
Schanzenstrasse 9 Tel. 2.70.30
Pressing and Tailoring

SWITZERLAND

BASEL
(Continued)

Schuhhaus zum Barfüsser A. G.
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
Barfüsserplatz 18
Tel. 2.42.4.. R. C. Lemp, Gérant

JOS. LEHMANN
Traiteur und Delikatessen
Spalenberg 14 Tel. 2.00.80
(CATERER)

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 2 to 6 p. m. Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

UHREN
Goldwaren-Tafelgeräte Bestecke-Optik
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

Wollenhof
Marktgasse 60 BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS ETC

You find an imposing display of all kinds of hosiery at
Au Bon Marché
Berne—Spitalgasse 3/7

Jenzer
Speciality of
RAVIOLI and BISCUITS
Amthausgasse 1. Tel. 3.35.43

INTERLAKEN

RAEUBER & Co.'s
Provision Stores
Groceries. Preserves. Chocolates
Interlaken,
and branches throughout Bernese Oberland

INTERLAKEN—Matten

KONDITOREI—TEA ROOM
Groceries — Provisions for Tourists
MAX WIRZ

LAUSANNE

FISCHER'S MARKET
FISH, POULTRY, FOWL
Canned Goods
LOUVE 5 TEL. 22 130

NEUCHATEL

1840
ZIMMERMANN, S. A.
L'EPICERIE FINE PLUS QUE CENTENAIRE GROCERIES
1942

ZURICH

MEYER-BUCK
SCHIFFLANDE/KIRCHGASSE
China and Earthenware
Tea and Dinner Sets

C. SCHWEIKERT
Coiffeur—Parfumerie—Manicure
Hottingerstrasse 8—Tel. 2.04.13
SPECIALITÄT DAUERWELLEN
(Hairdresser)

Albrecht Schlapfer
Lindenhofplatz 16 b. Postalozzidenkmal
Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
Individual Service
Moderate Prices
A. JOOS-STRICKLER
Storchengasse 14 1 Et. Tel. 3.59.76

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

GOODWILL

We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy, we try to round out this service by—doing better today than yesterday and making Tomorrow better than Today—

SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER FASHION STORES
Cleghorns
Cape Town Johannesburg Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

Madame Grace
American Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

ANDRE MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

Phone 5-1060 Head Office and Works 3 Drakow St. Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23785
Also Hooper Car Parking and Service
36 Aliwal St. All Night Service Phone 22153
P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

West St. Phone
Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—Cheerily — Always
Durban and District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums
Showroom—Tearoom—Kitchen Requisites
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521

For All Printing—Remember Phone 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES WILLINGLY GIVEN
Phone 36852 927, Umgeni Road

J. GEARY & SON (PTY) LTD
62 Stanger Street
General Blacksmiths. Expert Craftsmen for Car and Truck Springs. All types of Springs made, set or repaired, including Coil Springs and Tortion Bars for any make of Car.
Phone 20225

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
SEE
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
337, West St. Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES
Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

A. J. CLARKE
Successor to
WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE Ltd.
Family Grocers
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
Phone 26221 472, West St.

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery Fountain Pens
Standard Literature Latest Fiction
Juvenile and School Books
341, WEST ST. TELEPHONE 21981

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

GERMISTON

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL
FABRICS · UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

Union of South Africa

GERMISTON
(Continued)

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52, President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service
SEE US FIRST
Deliveries Daily

JOHANNESBURG

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
·DEPENDABLE GOODS·
·UTMOST VALUES·
·FRIENDLY SERVICE·
VISIT OUR LUXURIOUS TEA-ROOM 4th FLOOR
JOHN ORR & CO
JOHANNESBURG

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

Phone 34-3942
CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty) LTD.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR—DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS AND TWO-PIECE ENSEMBLES

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

PHONE 22-3952
HOLLANDER'S
High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a, Eloff St. Next Door to S. A. P. Club Johannesburg

PHILLIPS BROS.
Jewellers
36, Rissik Street, Cor. Kerk Street
JOHANNESBURG
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

LANGTON GALLERIES
Constantly on exhibition, paintings, etchings, sculpture, by leading Continental and South African Artists
Take lift Third Floor
225-6-7, Grand National Buildings
c/o Pritchard and Rissik Streets
JOHANNESBURG

THRESHERS
SHOE STORE
73a, Eloff St., Johannesburg
Stockist of:
"PANTHER"
"DOROTHY PERKINS"
and other well-known makes of footwear.

GAYNORS
"The Electricians" FOR SERVICE
DAY SERVICE NIGHT SERVICE

PIETERMARITZBURG

Geo. Carter & Co.
Florists, Nurserymen and Seedsmen
224, Church St.
Phone 2261 and 2263
After Hours 2262 and 2697

DAVID DAVIES & CO.
"The Quality Hardware Store"
234, Church St. Phones 3022 and 2166
Pietermaritzburg, Natal.
For the Best Gardening Tools, etc.

Maritzburg Hygienic Laundry
120, Victoria Road Phone 3387
Branch of
MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni, Durban
Phone 61438

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
138, Church Street, Maritzburg
Branches at Estcourt, Greytown and Mayor's Walk
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices
PHONE 2233 3 LINES

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter
Estimates Free
203a, Pietermaritz Street Phone 4809

W. Goodwin & Co.
(Proprietor: D. V. WATSON)
Motor Specialists
Body Builders, Duco Spraying, Motor Trimming, Springsmiths.
Day Phone 3044—Night Phone 4420
273, Longmarket Street

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres
121, Commercial Road Phone 2468

SEE NEXT PAGE

Union of South Africa

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store

BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD
298 Church St. Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10 Van Wyk Street Roodepoort

Where quality goods cost less

Eves — *Millinery and Gowns*
234 Church St. Central
Phone 2395

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GROCERIES
CROCKERY
STATIONERY
and
LENDING LIBRARY
Telephone your order with complete confidence
Prompt delivery and service
S. CORFIELD
46 Virginia Avenue Phone 42-673

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-056, 40-282

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
1238 Gt. North Rd. Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 Auckland

SUPPLY LAUNDRY & "TRI"-CLEANERS LTD.
Complete Laundering and "Tri"-Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street Depot Vulcan Lane
PHONE 46-888

J. H. M. CARPENTER, LTD.
Established 1879
COAL, WOOD and BUILDING MATERIAL MERCHANTS
CARRIERS, IMPORTERS, Etc.
Newmarket and Auckland, N. Z.

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

STREVENS
HOSIERY - LINGERIE
CORSETRY GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodeling, Repairs, Storage
Phone 42048 First Floor
137 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

BAGS GLOVES SHOES
Renewed and Redyed
by New Zealand's Leading Specialists
The MODERN BAG CO.
400 Queen St. 270 Karangahape Rd.

Auckland
ROBERT A. GUMMER
HARDWARE
Tools, Kitchenware, Electrical Goods
Tel. 44-925 Herald Bldg. 181 Queen St.

GORDON CLARKE
Seedsman, Florist
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Hobby Nobbing

Hobby Show Winners

By Irving Bacchus

Creating miniature flower arrangements is the unusual hobby of Miss Florence Casebolt of Berkeley, Calif., whose story provides button collectors with new angles of added interest.

"I use buttons for my little gardens of succulents and cacti, and as bowls for tiny fruits and as flower containers," Miss Casebolt explains. "Large coat buttons make lovely flat dish-like plates and serve as shallow bowls adaptable to oriental arrangements featuring small figurines."

In the Casebolt miniatures the button holes hold the flowers securely, and inverted bottle caps support the buttons as water containers, thereby promoting freshness and life of the exhibit. When no water is needed black bottle caps serve cleverly as imitation teakwood bases.

Attractive crystal console miniatures are made by using two small round glass buttons for the candle sticks with a larger, deeper glass button for the arrangement. Tiny birthday candles complete the picture.

Miss Casebolt suggests buttons as "suitable and inexpensive accessories for doll house appointments."

Another Novelty

Another button novelty comes from Miss Tillie Magovern of West Lafayette, Indiana, who is secretary of the National Button Society. Miss Magovern bedecked a doll with more than 700 buttons, and the exhibit won first prize in the novelty division of a hobby show.

If your hobby talents are expressed best in miniature endeavor you might attempt to duplicate the prize-winning feat of George Rappick, a Marengo, Illinois, hobbyist. Rappick's handiwork—the tiniest exhibit at a model show held recently in Chicago—is a locomotive one and three quarter inches long and weighing less than three ounces. Construction of the model required 300 hours of work!

Most of the parts in the tiny engine were made for watches, and Rappick's daily job of repairing timepieces facilitated his hobby.

Another craftsman-hobbyist who has shaped the usual into something very much out of the ordinary is M. R. Stein of New York, a "toothpick engineer." This hobbyist transforms boxes of toothpicks into miniature Eiffel Towers, bridges, ferris wheels, and other objects.

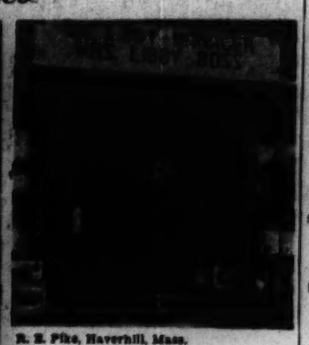
Have you turned some common material into a fascinating hobby? Share your pastime with other fans. Write descriptive letter to Hobby Nobbing, care of The Christian Science Monitor.

Camera Club Oddities

F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng.

Huer's Hut, Newquay, Cornwall

In days gone by huge shoals of pilchard came into the bay and were cured in the old fishing village, now a fashionable resort. Watchers, or "huers" as the Cornish folk call them, were posted to give warning of the fish, but now "huers" of a different kind watch here for "sharks" that may come from alien waters.



R. E. Pike, Haverhill, Mass.

Who's Who

This sign, over the only store in Enfield Center, N. H., has attracted much attention. Local residents say it's no joke, either!

Rules of the Road—What to Do If You Meet a Fractious Horse

Wide World Features

It took gasoline and tire rationing to acquaint many American motorists with the rules for stretching the lives of their automobiles. Now wherever a driver looks, he sees a set of rules on how and when to drive.

But these rules are not new. Twenty-five years ago the Chicago Motor Club issued the following to guide motorists through the 1917 spring touring season:

Be master of your car at all times.

Don't attempt to turn out of ruts while under speed.

Remember at the bottom of each hill you will usually find a culvert, some good and some bad; don't take a chance.

Use caution when driving off of the main road into the grass. Bad culverts or loose sand and dirt will cause an accident.

* * *

Spasmodic spurts of speed are dangerous. Hold the speed of your car steady around 20 miles an hour and you will get there more quickly, safely, pleasantly and at less expense.

Speed means . . . increased tire and repair expense . . . loss of money, time and pleasant disposition.

When approaching another automobile at night coming from the opposite direction, slow down and turn down or turn out your glaring headlights.

* * *

When approaching a fractious horse, stop your car, kill your motor, get out and offer to assist in leading the horse by.

Freshly oiled roads are dangerous—drive slowly.

Be considerate at all times. Other users of the road have equal rights with you.

Upon signal from another driver approaching from the rear, pull over to the extreme right and allow him to pass. The law compels you; courtesy demands it of you.

* * *

Never under any circumstances drive fast approaching or passing a school. Go slow passing schools, children, vehicles, around corners, approaching crossings.

Drive moderately on strange roads—you never can tell.

In case of accidents get the name of every witness and immediately draw a diagram of the position of the car with reference to all surrounding objects as well as to the curb lines. This information might save you annoyance, time and money later on.

Stop when in doubt at railroad crossings, behind street cars taking on or discharging passengers.

Always safety first.

In Lighter Vein

Or Booms!

"To guard this vital area the Germans have placed around the northern and western approaches a vast belt of searchlights and guns, some 200 miles long and varying in depth from 20 to 30 miles."—Daily Paper.

Listen carefully for the bangs.—Punch.

Boomerang

Told that a good place to get his laundry done was "at that house over there—and don't take any back talk from the lady's old man," an Army rookie tossed his laundry in the front door and snapped to the colonel who lived there, "I want this back by Saturday."

The colonel caught on fast and merely asked the name of the soldier who had recommended the place. The last named individual wound up doing that particular batch of laundry in the middle of the parade ground with all present.—Collier's.

Brevities

Detroit News: A picture weekly gives us a layout of a picnic held in the garden of a New York penthouse. One can only feel that it is a long climb for ants.

Milwaukee Journal: A problem of experienced help besets the soda fountains, they say. Asked for a malted with two eggs, a new boy in Detroit inquired, "How'll you have them—fried?"

The New Yorker: It is to be hoped that Elmer Davis succeeds in giving us all the news that's safe to print. Otherwise we shall have to fall back on that unreliable old party, Good Authority.

A Verse for Today . . .

The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage.—Ps. 16:6

Crossword Quiz

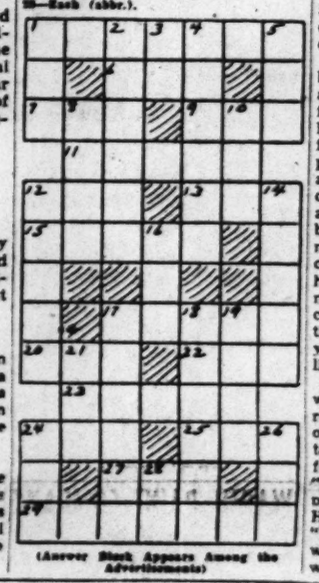
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

Across

1—Who would have Violetta's role in "La Traviata"?
6—If you purchased a Ferahan, it would be what?
7—What Biblical character was father of Phineas and Hophni?
9—To allow.
11—What was first name of author of "The Happy Prince and Other Tales"?
12—Fast.
13—Cuttlefish ejects what to color water and thus escape from an enemy?
15—What is a normal contour feather, as distinguished from downs, plumes, etc.?
17—Who was a Dutch painter of tavern scenes?
20—Would you don or cut zimmis?
22—Exist.
23—What is creeping bent?
24—Ocean.
25—In certain games, what is a mark toward which balls, quoits, etc., are directed?
27—What is first word of Burns's "To a Mouse"?
28—What city is largest river port in the Argentine?

Down

1—Pronoun.
2—In Lovelace's poem, stone walls do not make what?
3—Symbol for ruthenium is what?
4—Who was one of the three Graces?
5—How might a poet write "often"?
6—What is a box or stall in a theater?
10—Sea eagle.
12—If you ate a Hubbardston, it would be what?
14—What is a city of southwestern New Hampshire?
16—What is anything constructed with mother?
17—What are prepared tubes for sucking up a beverage?
18—Florida was so named because Ponce de Leon discovered it on what day?
19—What is Scottish Gaelic?
21—To grow old.
24—What is a prefix equivalent to "over"?
26—Self.
28—Rash (abbr.).



(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Appreciative Refugees

London

American benevolence is worldwide. We in Great Britain have benefited much from the many gifts sent by our American sisters to help our own brave people. There now comes evidence of how their compassion has reached to far corners of the earth.

From Singapore, Penang, and other enemy-occupied parts in the Far East, women and children by the thousands had to be hurriedly embarked on British ships. Mothers accompanied by small children were sometimes obliged to leave all their personal belongings on the quays and embark with only the clothes they were wearing. All had left good homes and had lived in a hot climate and they had no extra clothes to withstand the cold nights on board ship. Added to this physical discomfort these little families had the anguish of seldom knowing the fate of their menfolk. Sometimes the ships on which they were traveling were attacked from sea and air, and women without children worked day and night to help others.

The Malayan Committee has been assisting these exiles in Britain by applying for aid in clothing from centers in their areas which have supplies. Picture the comfort it must be to these refugee people to get good warm clothing after such experiences as they have come through. One small girl said admiringly to her mother, who had been fitted out at a depot, "Mummy, you look lovely in these clothes." And a mother said humbly to a helper, "Never mind me, give the children what you can." It was indeed a happy party that left clothed suitably, old and young alike, for even granny got a little help.

One charming looking young woman who appeared in a borrowed coat left completely fitted out in every detail and ready to take up a job. "May I do something for you?" she asked gratefully. "Thank our American sisters who packed these gifts," was the reply. Her eyes grew soft and she said, "I have always liked American women. Please give them a Scotswoman's thanks."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Corn Season*

By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Any Scrap Today, Lady?*

By Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Back to Normal*

By The Hagers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (8)

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Forgotten Front

Does the Washington branch of the Pacific War Council mean to give Chungking enough help to set up an offensive front in China, or is it merely bluffing to make the Japanese hesitate about attacking Siberia?

Aid to China is still a bitter irony. The Chinese are too polite to say so. They express gratitude for loans, driblets of supplies, a few planes, the visits of General Stilwell and President Roosevelt's special adviser, Lauchlin Currie—and many kind words. But it is still true that China has done more for the United Nations than they have for China and that in ten years of fighting Japan she never had such bad times as since Britain and America became her Allies.

It is true also that China is the best base, both geographically and politically, for any serious offensive against Japan. From Chekiang Province—where the Chinese have retaken the port of Wenchow—Japan's great storehouse, Formosa, and all her supply lines to the South are within short bombing range. From China also the naval base of Sasebo and some vital industrial areas in Japan's home islands are closer than from Vladivostok.

Politically, China is the main bridge between western and eastern cultures. So long as 400,000,000 people of the yellow race belong to the United Nations, Tokyo cannot split the world on a basis of race hatreds, colored against white. Have Americans or Britons yet adequately understood the aid of China's influence, of which her soldiers in Burma and her Chiang Kai-shek in Delhi are only surface evidences? How many have considered what a different balance the world might have today were not the Generalissimo a Christian and his wife American-educated?

China isn't asking the Allies to drive the Japanese out of China; she is asking only for more weapons with which to keep them busy in China! A few days ago an official in Chungking, expressing appreciation for American planes, said that with help in the air, "we will not allow Japan to transport a single soldier out of this country." There is a key for those who want to stop Tokyo from opening a second front that Russia doesn't want in Siberia. And there is a key to the whole splendid spirit of the Chinese—a spirit which deserves much greater support.

Rubber "Musts"

Many Americans wanted to be told that all mechanically usable motorcars in the country could be kept running. Probably that was why so much headline emphasis was placed on the "could" in the report of the Rubber Manufacturers Association—and so little on the prerequisite measures for conserving tires. These "musts" were three: 1. A further average cut of 15 per cent in mileage, bringing automobile driving 40 per cent below the pre-Pearl Harbor level; 2. A nation-wide speed limit of 40 miles per hour; 3. Improved care of tires and no hoarding.

Now there is much to be said for using all the cars some of the time instead of some of the cars all the time. It may be just as well to let some folks do a bit more walking and no great hardship would be worked if some two-car garages were only half-occupied. But to keep most of the cars running would save serious business dislocations. And there is fundamentally a better idea in thoughtfully making the most economical use of possessions than in an unstable attitude which swings from wastefulness to a pinched, stagnant, hoarding.

In so far as the report was a careful survey of rubber resources and motorcar uses it has its value in showing how much can be done to keep America rolling on rubber. Yet what Mr. Knudsen called the American penchant for "going somewhere on four wheels sitting down" is so strong that it does not need even such encouragement as might be found by ignoring the "musts" in this report. It needs rather at this time to be restrained and adjusted to the whole Nation's transportation necessities. For that purpose there should be nationwide rationing of gasoline.

Nights may be somewhat less comfortable, reports warn, due to a drastic reduction in the manufacture of bedsprings. However, it may be a good thing; most Americans know they have slept long enough.

Carelessness: 'Seventh Column'

Another declaration of war has been made—on a foe which has caused more fatalities on America's home front than the entire Navy personnel losses since December 7, and in that time has deprived the Nation's defense industry of 110,000,000 man-days of work. The toll which accidents are taking in industry since war work added thousands to the pay rolls, plus those on the highway and in the home, has aroused President Roosevelt and other Government officials to call for increased action in the direction of public safety.

Donald Nelson, WPB Administrator, has declared that workmen, employers, and communities who allow opportunities for accidents are, in effect, opening factory doors to the spy and saboteur. This saboteur, carelessness, has been designated the "Seventh Column" in a nation-wide publicity campaign which the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company is contributing to the war effort. The company, out of its experience in helping to protect millions of policyholders, is publishing a series of instructive advertisements and booklets designed to prevent accidents.

Such campaigns as this, and that of the War Production Fund to Conserve Manpower, recently organized by a group of business and industrial leaders, give encouraging evidence of industry's co-operation in this latest battle.

Politics—1942 and 1944

Politics is never adjourned. Those of us who expect it to be in emergencies just don't know enough about either the good or the bad varieties of politics. It may surprise us to find members of Congress keeping one eye on primaries and elections in wartime. But Americans don't want to give up elections, and if John Q. Congressman is convinced that he is the best representative his district can find it may be his patriotic duty to make that clear to the voters. To continue to serve he must manage to be re-elected.

Politics is a profession. Politicians, both good and bad, practice it as such. They know it as a method of getting things done. Some of us may wonder why the Bennett-Mead and Dewey-Willkie controversies over who shall be the next Governor of New York should get so much attention from the politicians—and from press, public, and a war-burdened President. But somebody must be elected next November. And it may be important who it is. Certainly who chooses the men the people of New York vote for can be important. It can go far to determine who will be chosen President in 1944.

New York will very likely furnish one of the candidates for President two years hence. And in each party the group which nominates a Governor this year will run the state machine which will control the delegation to that party's national convention. In the Republican Party the friends of Wendell Willkie regard Thomas E. Dewey as an isolationist and realize that should he become Governor his friends would be in a strong position to claim the presidential nomination or to block a Willkie nomination.

In the Democratic Party the picture is complicated by the rift developed in 1940 between James M. Farley and President Roosevelt. Mr. Farley, who is chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has been getting delegates lined up to nominate John J. Bennett, New York's Attorney General, for Governor. Mr. Roosevelt's friends, regarding Mr. Farley as an anti-New Dealer and not wishing him to control the State machine and the delegates to the 1944 national convention, have induced Senator James M. Mead to oppose Mr. Bennett.

We may not relish some of the methods employed in these controversies. We may say that everybody ought to sink personal or party interests and get on with the war. But so far democracies have not found a way by which citizens can just get together and spontaneously agree on the "best" man. Parties are required, and somebody has to do the work of running party machinery. Moreover in this case the opposing groups in each party have sincere differences over policies—as well as over patronage.

Actually American government would be better if citizens gave more rather than less attention to pre-election contests ithin the parties—to the "politics" which governs the parties which in turn are instruments for governing the Nation.

Our Readers Say—

That Second Front

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As the Nazi masses push on against the Reds, the need for opening a second-front land invasion in Western Europe becomes imperative.

Do we fully realize what Russia's continued effective resistance means to the fortunes of the United Nations? Can we afford to stint in relieving the disproportionate burden assumed by our gallant ally? For, let it be remembered the Red Army is engaging the bulk of Germany's military establishment along an almost endless front from Leningrad to Kerch. Add to this approximately half of Japan's troops contained along the Manchurian border, and we begin to appreciate to what extent Russia is contributing to the United Nations' effort.

Our over-all strategy is based upon certain postulates. One of these is that such stout allies as Russia and China must be maintained as going concerns. The present critical situation demands that action be taken in time, regardless of the cost in men and material, that will relieve the terrific pressure along the Don.

Captain Sergei Kournakoff in his recent book, "Russia's Fighting Forces," has observed: "A second front will enable the United Nations to win a three-year war by a knockout instead of winning a ten-year war by decision. This second front will provide an anvil for the hammer blows of the Red Army. THATCHER M. ADAMS

Hamden, Conn.

Service Men Want Serious Books

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This committee is the grateful recipient of large quantities of books for distribution to the armed forces, where they are much appreciated. In this connection, a widespread misapprehension seems to exist.

People seem to think that the men in the service only care to read detective stories, Westerns and current fiction. Nothing is farther from the truth. Due to the care with which the selectees are chosen, our Army is a cross-section of the best of our young manhood, mentally as well as physically. Many men are, by self-instruction, continuing their education; many are anxious to know something about the language as well as about the economic, historical and political background of the countries involved in this war, to any one of which they may be sent.

Hence there is a great demand for books of a more serious nature.

JOHN HEARD, Vice-President
Citizens Committee for Army and Navy
Boston

Straight From the Shoulder

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was never more proud of the Monitor than now, at the finish of your stirring editorial "Over There—Over Here." I hope you have taken measures to place this timely appeal where it desperately needs placing, in Washington.

America needs, more likely than anything else, some strong, virile, straight-from-the-shoulder sledgehammer blows like these you have so courageously lined out and printed. And there is none but the American Press to do that. In the welter of conflict and confusion, this editorial stand on the home front sounds like another shot that must be heard 'round the world. GEORGE W. NELLIS

West Roxbury, Mass.

The Road Is Plainly Marked

Great Britain's Continental Interest

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently there appeared in the Monitor an article entitled: "Britain's Lost Hinterland Makes Strong Ally Vital," signed by Argus, in which he stated that Britain, having lost her interests in Shanghai, Hong Kong and much of Burma (while Australia and India are practically lost to the Empire) has therefore lost much of her interest in European affairs. He asserts further that lacking powerful allies in Europe, Britain is only a small island with little interest in, or knowledge of European affairs, and with still less prospect of influencing them.

Anyone who has been in England since this war began knows that even in her darkest hour, also perhaps her most glorious, she has never doubted that she would prevail over her foes, and with this certainty, what would be lost in victory? What influence? What "Hinterland"?

Neither would many Britons or Americans concede that Japan dominates the Indian Ocean, after the shattering of her sea-power at Midway Island.

As for Britain's interest and influence on the Continent, perhaps this has never been higher than it is now. Britain is crowded with Free French, Dutch, Belgians, Norwegians, Czechs, and many other European nationals, who, escaping from the Nazi terror, have found freedom and friendship in England. The European Continent is seething under its cruel taskmasters, and it looks to Britain, with no doubt help from the U. S. A., to release them. That is the "continental power" whose invaluable co-operation will be evoked to the utmost in due time.

Turning to Russia, Argus again draws some surely ill-timed conclusions from his historical survey of the past relations between that country and Britain, which though interesting and perhaps, regrettably, correct, still do not bear upon the present situation. Today it looks mischievous to suggest that England and America have been reluctant to place full confidence in Russia. For ever since she was traitorously attacked by Germany in June, 1941, they have had confidence enough in this great fighting ally to exert every effort, even at the expense of their own war needs, to help Russia morally, economically, and in armaments of all kind.

With reference to Australia and her natural turn to her powerful neighbor, when in danger, her leaders have declared with some heat that this does not mean any separation from England, and her countrymen, many of whom have fought for her, endorse this.

India is another story, and a longer, but those who know her best have more confidence today in a peaceful and just settlement of Indian affairs than ever before.

London ELEANORA B. CARR

[Editor's Note—The purpose of the article was to show, not that Britain has lost interest in European affairs, but that she must be called upon after the war to interest herself in the continent more deeply than she is equipped by experience to do. It is not to England's discredit that she is not interested in managing other peoples' affairs on the continent. It is greatly to her credit and accounts for the number of refugee governments and peoples now in her midst. The whole question concerns the "dynamic" of peace—the interaction and counter-balancing of forces that every government must study in planning for the future.

The fact that Britain's Far Eastern empire, for peace settlement purposes, is too disorganized to be considered as such a force is self-evident—although this fact does not imply that Australia or any other part of the empire will be lost. What is implied is that, for all these reasons, the co-operation of Russia, as a great Continental and Eastern Power, is urgently necessary in the peace settlement.]

North . . South . . East . . West

A Cross-Section Survey

By Frank L. Perrin

Answering, finally, an invitation to meet and visit with boyhood friends and neighbors, the journey led to once familiar scenes in that section of the State of Wisconsin which was not settled until a decade before the war between the North and South. It was a matter of no surprise that the scene was not greatly changed since the days when horse teams and farm wagons transported the farmer and his family, his produce, and his firewood over crude highways. The journeys from town to town and from farm to farm are made more quickly now, even with threatened and impending shortages of gasoline and rubber tires. But the familiar buildings remain, some showing the unmistakable evidences of neglect, some as trim and neat as a New England village home.

But the picture has changed greatly in more vital and important essentials. It seems strange that this fact has just now been impressed and realized. I wonder if perception and vision are not sharpened, rather than dulled, by distances both of miles and years. Are we confused and sometimes deceived, unconsciously, by propinquity, by a chosen or imposed perspective?

Whatever the answer to the query indicated, it seems possible now to contrast the essential and ascertainable values of that particular community today with those as accurately examined and appraised a generation after the first steam locomotive whistled for the drawbridge across Lake St. Croix. There remain, for the people on the farms and in the towns and villages, the churches and schools provided by the pioneers and their families. But in all that broad and beautiful countryside, embracing four rich counties, there remain not to exceed two score families descended from earliest settlers.

* * *

Who were these trail-blazers, do you ask? The roll is long. Many of the names are as familiar today in New England, in York State, in Connecticut and Rhode Island as they were two generations ago in Wisconsin. The bearers of these names brought with them into the new country the culture, the Christian faith, the ambition to transplant these where they would flourish in fertile soil and bring forth abundantly.

Their faith was not misplaced. They did build. They prospered measurably. They raised and educated sons and daughters, but only to prepare them, in turn, to move on, some in one direction, some in another, to find new homes, new activities, new fields of endeavor and usefulness. The transition which I now, for the first time, clearly vision, was inevitable, as inescapable as the flooding of low lands by the waters from a natural watershed. Into the rich valleys and along the shores of the lakes came first the Irish, the Scandinavians and the Germans from a then peaceful but crowded Europe. Then came the Italians, the Bohemians, and often less desirable refugees seeking asylum and shelter.

These newcomers have succeeded to the physical estates of a people who believed that they were establishing in their then new West foundations upon which to perpetuate all that they regarded as of permanent value. These were freedom of religion, freedom of initiative, freedom from those restrictions which were the relics of Puritanical teaching and custom. The appraiser, perhaps not entirely unprejudiced, wonders, realizing the changes so apparent, how long and how firmly the original structure will survive. It displays vital weaknesses. Stability, planned reinforcement, foresightedness, devotion, have all but yielded to opportunism, inconstancy, a disregard of imposed moral and religious codes, and a surrender to the blandishments of designing political leaders.

* * *

Looking backward in an effort to discover at what point the balance was upset in what was wisely and courageously conceived, one is inclined to the opinion that the culture and permanent development of the older Middle Western communities would have been made more secure had not the star of empire taken its way so rapidly in the '70's and '80's. Adolescence assumed the role of maturity and listened to Horace Greeley. The home fires, fed and nourished for a generation, flickered and grew cold. Those who rekindled them, at least for the most part, have lacked the spiritual infatua of those who first touched the torch of living flame to the home hearth.

Intervening and apparently unavoidable wars have, it is true, retarded the evolutionary processes which in normal conditions have Americanized even the less receptive immigrant. Too many have been denied the complete understanding of democratic idealism.

But the foundations remain intact and undisturbed. Hopefully there is a long road ahead along which we of like faith and like desires may travel together. The sectional cross-lines separating races, religions, colors and ambitions will grow fainter as we proceed.

The Wide Horizon

The Mood of America

By Dr. George Gallup

Director of the American Institute of Public Opinion

(Fourteenth address in the American Philosophical Society Series, radiocast by Station WRUL)

The fundamental premise of democracy is belief in the common man. One of the most important results of this war is the proof it has given to justify that belief.

The Axis propagandists would have us think that the American people are torn by strife, greed and disunity, and that all democracies suffer from a paralyzing psychological anarchy which renders them incapable of action. The dictators have abandoned the belief in the common man and belief in democracy with it. . . .

The fundamental issue of the war is the question whether the democratic principle of self-government, of rule by the people, is to survive. The answer will depend on two factors—first, whether the democratic system can prove itself efficient and capable of swift, decisive action in a crisis; and second, whether the common people have the wisdom and capacity to govern themselves. . . .

* * *

Are the opinions of the common man worthy of respect? Can people in our democracies be trusted to govern themselves?

On that point the results of thousands of public opinion surveys yield a most eloquent and convincing answer in the afirmative. . . .

I do not mean that any single man is wiser than any expert. I am talking about the collective judgment of the people of a democracy. . . .

I could cite many instances to show the abundant good sense of the plain people and their ability to size up a situation and come to conclusions as to what should be done. Here in the United States the public correctly appraised the value of air power even before many of the experts themselves. The people were in favor of military conscription before their political leaders or representatives had advocated the plan.

The American public has cheerfully accepted the burden of heavy wartime taxation, and, in fact, is ready to shoulder an even greater load than the Government has yet proposed. Can that be said of people in the dictator countries?

In the whole battle against inflation the people are ahead of their Government, desiring a program more drastic and far-reaching than anything yet attempted here.

For at least four years before Pearl Harbor the majority resented and opposed the sale of American oil, scrap metal and other war supplies to the Japanese.

Current public opinion surveys show the people taking a sober, far-sighted view of the war. Alternate good news and bad news from the battlefronts have not led to exaggerated swings of elation and depression. The majority believe that it will take at least two more years of grim warfare to smash the Axis.

There is a strong tide of sentiment in favor of opening a second front against Hitler now. The dominant attitude is that the present is the opportune time to strike even though all the equipment may not be ready, or the last bolt tightened on the last tank. Although Japan was the first to attack our soil, the attitude of the majority is still that Germany is our No. 1 enemy.

We find that President Roosevelt enjoys the confidence and support of the vast majority of his fellow countrymen, 80 per cent of whom approve of the way he has handled his job as war President.

* * *

These surveys have shown no sectional differences of any importance so far as the common people are concerned. The American Middle West, once considered the cradle of isolationism, is today just as much behind the war effort as any other section.

A great deal of thought is being given here to the whole question of the postwar world and America's place in it. After the last war a bitter political fight arose over the question as to whether the United States should join the League of Nations. If that one issue had been put directly to the people, there is good evidence to believe that they would have voted to join the League.

Today, while we are engaged in another even greater World War, there is strong sentiment here in favor of having the United States participate in a world organization of nations when this conflict is over. Probably the most remarkable fact is that the rank and file of the Republican Party—the party whose leaders fought successfully to keep America out of the League last time—are now in favor of American participation in a new league by the overwhelming majority of 7 to 3.

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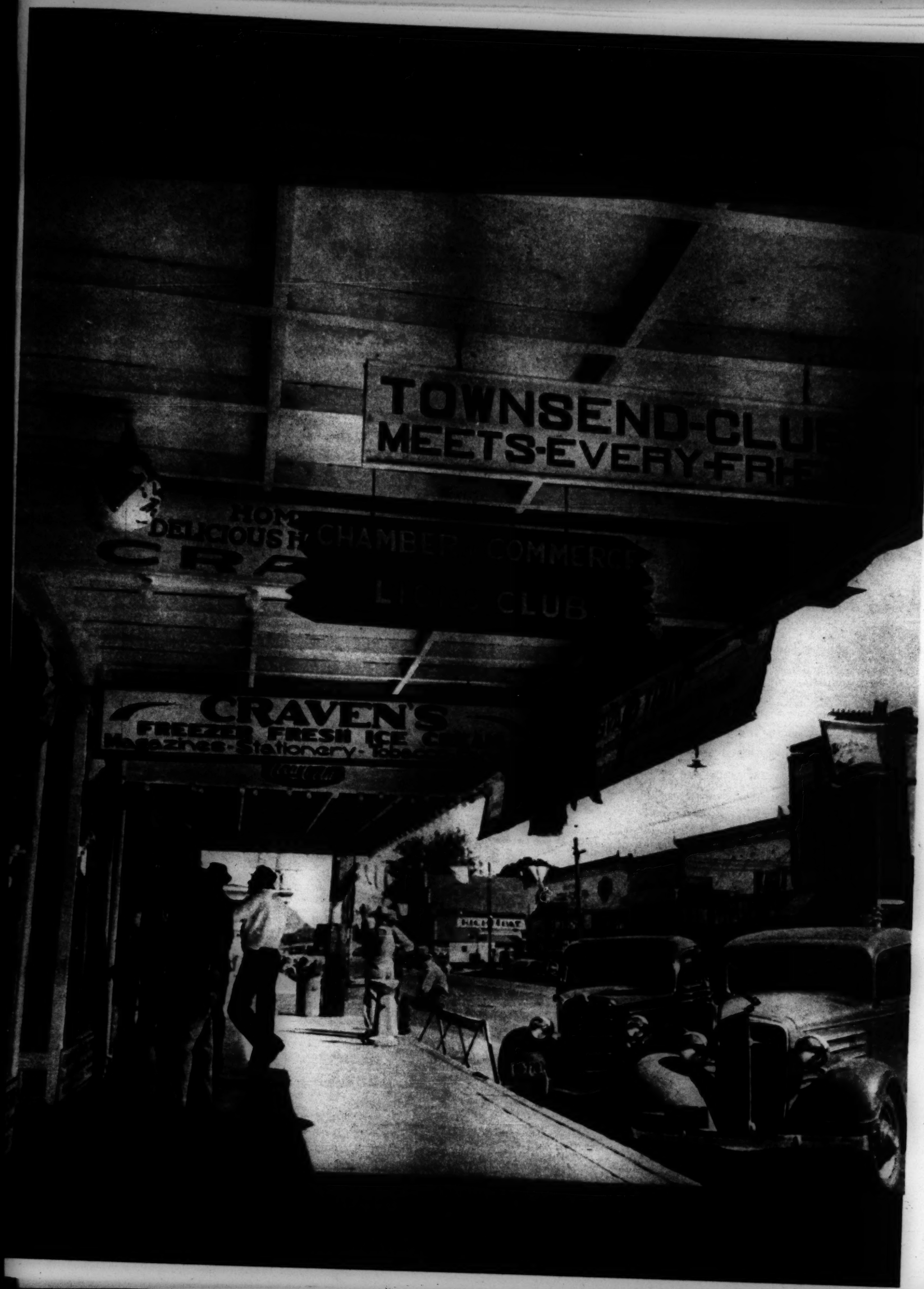
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ARTHUR B. NEWHALL, WPB RUBBER CO-ORDINATOR

"Every ounce allotted for civilian use comes out of the war program"

By Joseph G. Harrison

In one of the hottest seats in hectic Washington there sits one of the calmest and coolest of the Government's one million or more employees. Most Americans may never have heard of him, yet there are few persons in the capital doing work that is of more immediate interest to all of us than Arthur Newhall, Co-ordinator for Rubber within the War Production Board. For he is charged with the all-day and most-of-the-night job of seeing to it that America has enough rubber to win the war.

At a time and in a place which would ruffle most men, Mr. Newhall is described by his colleagues as growing progressively cooler the hotter the going gets. In fact, his refusal to hunt for the spotlight, to pound the desk, might fool some persons into charging that Mr. Newhall was not tough enough for his job. Fortunately, Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, is not of that opinion, nor are those who try to take rubber away from the necessary war effort.

Ask anyone familiar with the workings of wartime Washington, and he will tell you that Mr. Newhall's job is one of the most difficult imaginable. The majority of war officials are concerned with either the public interest or the needs of the Army and the Navy. Mr. Newhall is concerned with both. He is charged with the immediate responsibility of making sure that all military and naval rubber needs are filled and that there's enough rubber available so that America's transportation system does not break down.

On top of that, Mr. Newhall must tramp up to the Capitol at regular intervals to face prolonged questioning from Senators and Representatives on the whys and wherefores of curtailing civilian use of automobiles.

Mr. Newhall has three principal duties, namely:

1. He must seek to co-ordinate the activities of the various federal agencies most closely associated with the rubber problem, such as the Office of Price Administration, the Office of Defense Transportation, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Bureau of Civilian Supply, and the Bureau of Industrial Conservation.

2. He must decide on the value of all projects for producing synthetic rubber and must keep coming up with new ideas on the whole general problem of the rubber shortage.

3. He must keep "needling" all persons concerned with rubber to see that they complete their jobs, not on time, but in half the alloted time, if possible.

The Rubber Co-ordinator's job is made both easier and harder by the fact that, in Mr. Newhall's opinion, with proper conservation, there is enough rubber now in the United States, combined with the amount that will be produced synthetically, to win the war. The job is made easier because it is obviously simpler to conserve existing stocks than it would be to overcome an absolute deficit.

It is made harder by the fact that this reserve, whether in stockpiles or on the wheels of automobiles, is still fooling millions of American's into believing that no great rubber sacrifice will be necessary to win the war.

As Mr. Newhall sums it up, there are enough tires in existence today to keep motor transportation going at a war-winning level for about two years. But, he adds, this transportation can be kept running only if the tires are used for essential driving only, being made available to the millions of wage-earners who are absolutely dependent upon automobiles for getting to work.

"The day you start taking rubber away from the armed services and putting it into indispensable defense transportation, that's the day you start lengthening the war," Mr. Newhall warns.

The rubber division's sentiments on these lines are expressed in a poster hanging on the wall of the Co-ordinator's office. It shows four soldiers speeding over a rough road in an Army "jeep," while underneath is written, "They've got more important places to go than you."

Although he has been chief of the WPB's rubber branch since April 1, 1942, Mr. Newhall has studiously and fairly successfully avoided making public statements, addresses, and appearances. While rubber is perhaps the most controversial item in the country's war program today, its boss has tried to keep that product from being bounced around too highly and widely. But it looks now as if Mr. Newhall might have to make more frequent appearances in behalf of the rubber program, since it is recognized that there is a growing need of convincing the American people of the necessity of conserving rubber tires.

Speaking over the radio recently, the Rubber Co-ordinator stated that "we must all become rubber conscious. Every time we drive our cars, we must be conscious of the fact that each revolution of the wheels leaves some more irreplaceable, irretrievable rubber on the street.

"The important thing to remember is this: the less we use, the more tires, the more they'll have to keep America rolling against the enemy."

In conversation with the writer, Mr. Newhall said that "while there is no way to figure on how many guns, planes, or tanks are going to be needed to win the war, we know there is a limit below which passenger mileage cannot fall and still maintain maximum war production. There is no rubber in sight to make new tires, but there are enough tires already made to keep the country going for several years so far as essential transportation is concerned."

Having had no political experience and very little contact with Government officials before taking his first war job in August, 1941, Mr. Newhall has nevertheless moved from position to position in Washington as easily as he did in private industry. His friends attribute this to "little talk and much work."

Born in Lynn, Mass., Mr. Newhall is an apt example of the old New England combination of mechanical skill and executive ability. A graduate of Tufts College in Boston, the rubber chief was instructor in applied science and mechanical arts at the Salem Technical High School from 1908 to 1910, then going to the Wentworth Institute in Boston, where he taught mechanical engineering.

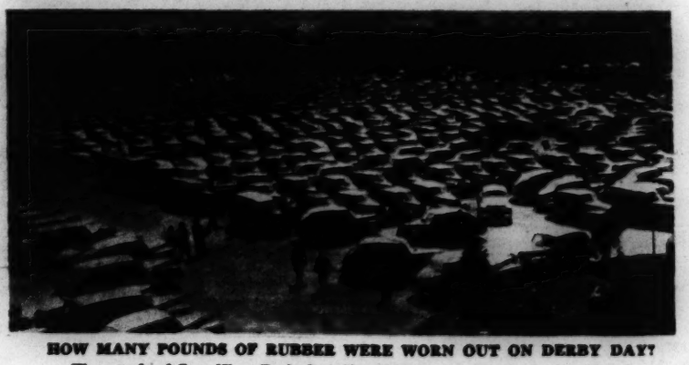
He taught at Wentworth until 1917, and up to this point there had been nothing in his professional career to indicate that, 25 years later, he would be the number one man in the nation's rubber crisis. But there had been something in his private life, for he had made the friendship of the head of the purchasing department of the Hood Rubber Company of Watertown, Mass., who persuaded him to enter the industry. At Hood he went through all the grades up to that of vice-president. After Hood's merger with B. F. Goodrich Company, he became president of Hood, later going to Akron, Ohio, as vice-president of B. F. Goodrich. From there he joined the rapidly growing zipper industry, becoming vice-president of the Talon Company in 1939.

It was with Hood that he got the practical experience which made him the man for the present job. Not only did he learn the fundamentals of the rubber industry, but he was a sort of trouble-shooter, being put into an office when it needed straightening out. As a mechanical engineer he had learned to be painstakingly exact and there's little chance today that any half-baked scheme for making rubber out of thin air will be sold to the Government under his imprimatur. At the same time, his interest in research is a guarantee that no feasible scheme will be overlooked because of a lack of official inspiration.

He broke into the Government war circle last August when Douglas MacKeachie, Donald M. Nelson's assistant in the purchasing branch of the Office for Production Management, brought Mr. Newhall to Washington as his deputy. Like most war employees during the past year, Mr. Newhall has been shifted from position to position, but he has always advanced, becoming WPB Co-ordinator for Rubber last April.

Mr. Newhall has already made the acquaintance of that Washington institution—the Congressional Investigating Committee, but he seems to be little the worse for it. Although some Congressmen appear unable to rid themselves of the belief that there is always going to be plenty of rubber, their questioning has not been able to shake Mr. Newhall's determined insistence that the less rubber America wastes today, the sooner the United Nations will win the war.

As Mr. Newhall persists in pounding into the head of every responsible person he meets, "it boils down to this: Unless we make the best possible use of our tires, unless we regard them as national weapons instead of individual playthings, we may find ourselves in the position of not being able to get to work at all. Our war workers may not be able to get to their factories, and our farmers may find it impossible to get their produce to market. Our economy could be disrupted so badly as to cost us the war."



HOW MANY POUNDS OF RUBBER WERE WORN OUT ON DERBY DAY?

Thousands of Cars Were Parked at Churchill Downs, Kentucky, on May 2

Planes Planes Planes Planes Planes

Photo by Southeast Army Air Forces Training Center

By Prof. Horace W. Gilbert

Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Harvard Radio Board Radiocast, July 24 and 26.

Here follows the seventh of the Harvard University Radio Board Talks in its series entitled "The Fight for a Free World," sent throughout the world by air July 24, at 7:30 p. m., Eastern War Time, and rebroadcast July 26, at 2:30 p. m., Eastern War Time, by transcription through Radio Station WRUL, Boston, in co-operation with World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. This series marks a new service by Harvard University in its presentation of its educational facilities to the citizenry of the entire world.

THE PRINCIPAL WEAPON in today's World War is the airplane. The Spitfire saved England in the Battle of Britain. The Stuka dive-bombers blasted all obstacles out of the way of the German armies invading Holland, Belgium, and France. Huge Junkers transport planes played important parts in the invasion of Norway and the capture of Crete. Zero fighters have contributed greatly to Japanese victories in the South Pacific. Our own Flying Fortresses and carrier-based fighters and torpedo bombers have brought American victories in the battles of Midway and the Coral Sea. Greater air exploits doubtless are yet to be recorded. Let us hope and pray that they will reflect further glory on the airplanes of the United States and that the final victory will be ours!

The ability of the United States to produce airplanes is, in the light of these records, of surpassing importance. As the "arsenal of democracy" are we prepared to supply the aircraft needed so critically by ourselves and our allies? I propose to describe our capacity to design and to produce airplanes, and to comment briefly upon the importance of military planning in making effective our total air effort.

Two groups of heroes are being created in connection with the part airplanes are playing in the present war. The first is the group of men who actually operate and maintain the planes—the pilots, navigators, bombardiers, gunners, radio technicians, and ground crews. The second group of heroes is less obvious and perhaps not sufficiently appreciated. It consists of aeronautical engineers, aircraft manufacturers, and the administrative officers of the Army and Navy air forces. The task of making planes available to men who take them into combat, is, therefore, a three-fold one. It is this total organization for airplane supply that I am going to describe.

* * *

First, I shall speak of the work of the aeronautical engineers. Engineering design of aircraft is a basic consideration. Planes cannot be made until design problems have been solved. Planes for combat purposes, furthermore, are exceedingly complex. The profession of aeronautical engineering, consisting of trained men associated with aircraft manufacturers, with research institutions, and with the Army and Navy, deals with these problems of engineering design. In peacetime, the principal fields of activity of these scientists and engineers were the design of superior planes for passenger transportation, and of specialized planes for the Army and Navy. In the domestic transport field, outstanding progress had been made; the Douglas DC-3 had become standard equipment throughout the world. In the military field, engineering design had progressed as far as it could, without having planes tested in actual combat. In Europe, the Spanish Civil War permitted Germany, Italy, and Russia to test their combat equipment.

When American military planes were used by Britain after the outbreak of war in 1939, certain serious deficiencies became apparent for the circumstances under which they were being used. It is important to note, however, that these circumstances differed in several ways from those for which the planes were designed. Even after allowances were made for these differences, however, the war demonstrated that our planes must have greater fire power, more protective armor, and self-sealing fuel tanks. On the favorable side, our planes proved to be very well built, easily operated, and both fast and maneuverable. An important supplemental consideration in connection with planes sent to Europe was the insufficiency of spare parts. American manufacturers had failed to realize the great demands made on repair parts and equipment by combat conditions.

The redesign of American planes in the light of combat experience and as a result of information secured by official observers, was undertaken with great energy. Existing planes were adapted, in so far as possible, and new planes were designed to incorporate all lessons taught by the war. The time consumed in connection with such design changes is not appreciated and the effort has been accompanied by many failures. It may be sufficient to say that practically all of the planes being used in the war to date by both sides are prewar or adaptations of prewar designs. Germany is reported to have frozen the designs of some of her military planes as early as 1936, in order to get volume production. In combat with nations less well armed, German air power has shown up well. As time passes, however, German planes are not showing design features superior to ours. It is possible that she is at present building up large reserves of planes of her latest designs.

The United States has made tremendous strides in developing designs of aircraft that will perform as desired. In the long range bomber class, which is related to our highly developed peacetime passenger transport type of plane, we have attained most success. Our knowledge of supercharging engines and cabins for high altitude is probably superior to that of our opponents. In the pursuit interceptor class, we are still trying to develop planes that will fill the needs of our conditions as well as the British Spitfire does for repelling the cross-channel attacks of German bombers. We have several types near perfection. In the medium bomber class, the planes that bombed Tokyo speak for themselves. Only in the dive-bomber classification have we overlooked the necessity of designing a plane. It may have been assumed that American forces would not have to fight under conditions where dive-bombers would be useful. The unexpected geography of the present war has disrupted many of our military preparations, not only in aircraft.

* * *

We have heard a good deal to the effect that a selected assortment of aircraft types should be fixed as to design, and put into mass-production. Such a point of view comes naturally from Americans accustomed to the production of thousands of identical automobiles in a single day, but it is unrealistic with reference to combat airplanes. Our fighting forces want substantial numbers of planes, it is true, but they wish those planes to incorporate the latest features in engineering design. To build such planes, a certain amount of design freezing must be done, but only a minimum, or the enemy might appear with planes which would shoot ours out of the air "like chickens." Our engineers are still working on the improvement of our planes to the point where it will be possible to go further with the freezing of designs in order to facilitate production. Planes that have not had all of the "bugs" possible taken out of them are not apt to win battles and they are understandably hard on pilot morale. It is fair to assume that designs will be fixed whenever and wherever it is feasible. My own judgment is that the responsible officers of our Army and Navy air forces have proceeded wisely in handling this problem.

In the early months of the war, the complaint often was heard that the "avia-

(Continued on page 14)

The Films Follow the Flag

By Albert Deane

James Sowders, European

THE AMBASSADORS FROM HOLLYWOOD

Deanna Durbin Fans Line Up in Auckland, New Zealand (Top). Jack Benny Has a Following in Rural Peru (Center). The Lone Ranger Entertains in Venezuela (Right)

FILM PALACES IN FAR COUNTRIES

Rio de Janeiro Sees a California Film Version of Itself (Top). Durban, in South Africa, Has a Modernistic Cinema (Above)

Not so long ago, when the world was at peace, it was common knowledge that American movies were shown in all parts of the world. But what of the situation now that many countries have been overrun by races whose beliefs are diametrically opposed to all that American films stand for? President Roosevelt constantly urges a study of the map of the world in appraising a situation: let us do likewise in reviewing America's world motion picture market as it exists today.

When American fighting forces arrived in Australia recently they found American movies in full bloom on all the local screens. Some of the soldiers even professed disappointment over the situation, saying that what with movies, sodas, streetcars, and the like, the place might have been Brooklyn, Pleasantville, or Dallas. Of course, some of the films had been seen by the soldiers prior to embarkation, and the Yanks will be one up on the Aussies for a couple of months to come; but from then on the doughboys and the locals will be on a par.

In Trinidad, it is pretty much the same situation; and in Iceland, Bermuda, Libya, Iran, Northern Ireland and everywhere else that the American fighting forces are going these wartime days. For just as the American fighters are moving around the globe, so are American films. In fact, American movies haven't ceased their worldwide entertainment service since the day they were invented. Great Britain has had no cessation of supplies of American films, this war or the last, since the turn of the century, when the first American movie sped eastward. India has had every film worth shipping abroad, and so has South America—every one of the republics down there—and every republic in Central America; and all of the Caribbean countries, and South Africa, and Sweden. It's a long catalog, and it takes in more territory than might be suspected.

Parts of the world film market have been wiped from the scale of world business, not only film business but all commerce, as in the three Axis countries and all of the puppet territories and conquered lands that they control. But put these all together and you have only about 6 per cent of America's total film business. These are populous territories, with millions of picturegoers in the prewar days, but the cost of doing business there was so high that the net results were either small or microscopic.

There are certain other losses which, however, can be regarded as only temporary ones, since they concern the blocking of legitimately earned funds to conserve local credits. This process of freezing foreign exchange in numerous countries is a direct outcome of the dislocation of world business. War deprives many countries of their normal revenue from exports and therefore compels them to limit the amount of dollar exchange which may be paid out for imported American motion pictures. Such conditions prevail in Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand chiefly, and represent a state of affairs which may shortly be argued to a satisfactory conclusion for all concerned.

Balancing these various losses, none of them of such proportions as to label foreign operations a losing rather than a profitable operation, is an accession of business in those territories which produce the greatest revenue, namely, Great Britain and Australia.

In Britain, despite the holocausts of 1940-41, during which 10 per cent of the nation's cinemas were blitzed out of operation, the volume of picturegoers eager to get away from reality has soared business at the box offices to beyond 40 per cent of prewar levels. That this is no temporary situation is shown by the fact that this advance has progressed through more than a year, most of it at the time of the toughest bombing. When war struck, the British Government closed all cinemas. Morale deteriorated from the moment of the order so rapidly that three weeks brought a rescinding of the order and there has been no such prohibition since.

Now within the war zone, Australia has seen a corresponding increase in business, with the lighter American films enjoying runs of such length as could never be expected in normal times. The same is true of New Zealand, where, although the populace has a tendency to lean toward the English, whereas the Aussies lean toward the Americans, the wartime appetite for the lighter type of American film entertainment has been decidedly sharpened.

Europe, exclusive of the British Isles, has four major territories which are still technically neutral and which are receiving direct film supplies. Sweden continues to show the cream of the American film product, prints coming from duplicate negatives shipped to London and printed there. Some supplies are going by steamer to Petsamo, in Northern Finland, others go by plane direct from Britain. Prints of these pictures are then sent from Stockholm into Finland. Switzerland gets prints from America by way of Portugal and Spain, some supplies going thence by rail through Unoccupied France into Switzerland, others going by ships of the Swiss mercantile marine to Genoa, Italy, thence by rail to Geneva. Portugal receives film supplies directly by steamer from New York.

Still being shown in Denmark, Spain, and Unoccupied France are American prints of prewar manufacture, and they still continue to be shown until they wear out. This is what happened in Spain during the Civil War prologue to the present conflict, so that today Spain has no American movies made subsequent to 1936.

Precisely how film supplies are getting to all other countries is a matter of military secrecy since this country entered the war. Films are packed according to orders which specify nothing more; they are shipped—and either they get through and no complaint is raised, or a reasonable length of time is allowed to elapse by the consignee, after which he raises inquiry, which is a signal for replacements to be shipped. The percentage of actual loss has been incredibly small. It hasn't prevented picturegoers in Britain from seeing motion pictures produced in the United States, nor the picturegoers in the United States from seeing the cream of British productions, such as "Mister V," "The Invaders," "Hatter's Castle," and many others.

Important for consideration is the aggregation of British productions being made by American companies doing business in Great Britain in order to conform to the quota law. "Hatter's Castle" is a major scale film made by Paramount to comply with the law requiring a percentage of British pictures to be made by distributors of American films in relation to the footage they import. Twentieth Century-Fox has made several large-scale pictures yet to be seen on American screens, among them "Young Mr. Pitt," starring Robert Donat. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and the other big companies have likewise turned out their share of British films, the best of which will be seen in North America. It is important that these films be included in any world picture of what American films are doing these days, for although they are British as to location of production, and as to stars, cast, and technical skill, they have their genesis in American planning and execution.

The flow of motion pictures made in North America has continued uninterruptedly to Central and South America. It is, almost like peacetime; a little more

(Continued on page 13)

"... From India's Coral Strand"

By Ernest A. Payne, B. Litt.

Senior Tutor in Regents Park College, Oxford; Noted Historian of the Baptist Missionary Movement

THE CELEBRATION of a century and a half of the Baptist Missionary Society is an event of interest far beyond the boundaries of Great Britain and the Baptist community, and not least in North America. The Baptist Missionary Society was first of an impressive series of missionary societies formed in Britain, on the continent of Europe and in the United States in the last decade of the eighteenth century and the early decades of the nineteenth century. It pioneered in that awakening of organized evangelistic enterprise overseas which has led in the last century and a half to the notable expansion of the Christian church throughout the world.

At the time of the founding of the Baptist Missionary Society were formed many strong spiritual ties and mutual influences that can be traced from one side of the Atlantic to the other. Religious ministry is not to be stopped by political or geographical boundaries. "The wind bloweth where it listeth" across an ocean, first this way then that, now in Scotland, then in Massachusetts, now in midmost England, and thence to the uttermost parts of the earth.

The Baptist Missionary Society was formed in 1792 by a little group of Baptist ministers from the Midland counties of England. Carey, Fuller, Sutcliffe, and Ryland were their leaders. They were young men, and the step they took was a bold one, for Nonconformists no less than Anglicans—and, indeed, Protestants generally—had remained strangely blind to the spiritual condition of the "heathen" world. Even where there was some awareness of what paganism meant, there was unwillingness, both on theological and practical grounds, to admit any Christian responsibility. Decisive influences on the thinking and action of these simple Baptist pastors came not from the great contemporary evangelists, Wesley and Whitefield, as is often wrongly supposed, but from American leaders and in particular from Jonathan Edwards.

* * *

It was a threefold influence. Firstly, Edwards was an outstanding eighteenth-century defender of classic Calvinism, bringing to its exposition all the remarkable powers of his intellect and personality. Fuller and Ryland, who had the strongest theological interests among the Baptist Missionary Society founders, were deeply indebted to Edwards for help in breaking the fetters of Hyper-Calvinism, which was stifling the life of their churches.

Secondly, as they read about "the great awakening" in Massachusetts, a movement which, as Professor LaTourette has recently insisted, was American through and through, and of the soil, they hoped for their own churches a similar revival. In 1784, from a friend in Scotland, they received a copy of Edwards' famous "Humble attempt to promote an explicit agreement and visible union of God's people in extraordinary prayer," which, following Scottish precedent, appealed for regular concerted intercession for a revival of religion. Its influence on Sutcliff was immediate. He made it the basis of a call to Northamptonshire Baptist Churches for special prayer meetings. He issued an English edition of Edwards' booklet. All those who have studied the Baptist Missionary Society origins testify to the importance of this prayer movement in stirring the hearts and consciences of those who founded the Missionary Society, and it has recently become clear that the same movement had a considerable influence on the starting of the Inter-denominational London Missionary Society three years later.

* * *

Thirdly, and not least important, Carey, who had shared in both the theological and prayer impulses, was himself deeply and decisively moved by Edwards' edition of the diary and journal of David, the saintly young missionary to the American Indians. It was, as Ryland put it, "almost a second Bible to him." Brainerd became his hero, and with increasing conviction he urged upon his friends the starting of a missionary society. His pleas at last met with success on Oct. 2, 1792. A few months later Carey was on his way to India.

North America is therefore intimately linked with Baptist Missionary Society origins. It is fitting to find a number of other interesting contacts in the early years. A New England preacher, Elhanan Winchester, who was making no small stir at the time in London and the Fen counties, sent Carey a guinea for his missionary purposes before the Baptist Missionary Society was founded, apparently after reading Carey's pamphlet, "The Enquiry." One of the founders of the Baptist Missionary Society was William Staughton, a clever young man who had just completed his theological training at Bristol, and who sailed a few months later for America, becoming there a noted Baptist leader and playing an important part in arousing missionary enthusiasm. The East India Company objected to evangelistic work in their territories and it was extremely difficult to get missionaries into India. Not a few of the early workers crossed the Atlantic and then secured passage to Calcutta in American vessels. Carey greatly influenced heroic Judson and others of the earliest group of American missionaries. They came to Baptist views of their own accord, but Carey helped and advised them when they reached India and wrote to friends in America about the organization of support for their work. Finally, it may be mentioned, it was Brown University in Rhode Island which honored itself by conferring on Carey a doctorate. Thus, backward and forward from one land to another, the wind of the spirit blew.

* * *

As we look back at Carey after a century and a half, the man and his achievement stand out with increasing impressiveness. The creative years of his life were those of a long and fluctuating struggle against Napoleon. The world was in turmoil. Genuine religious zeal was confined to few. But in the face of much opposition, and in spite of many hindrances and disappointments, Carey held to his path with an amazingly confident faith, deep humility of spirit, and an astonishing foresight. Popular caricatures of the missionary are as far as possible removed from the realities of Carey's life and work.

The hostility of the East India Company led to the establishment of a small missionary settlement at Serampore, not far from Calcutta, but on territory belonging to Denmark. It must ever be to the credit of the local Governor, and of the Danish authorities, from the King downward, that they showed themselves consistent protectors and friends of the Baptist missionaries. But for their help the work would have been brought to an end. Carey gave his first energies to the translation of the Bible, and before his passing in 1834 he had completed the whole Bible in six Indian languages and parts of it in 29 other languages—a monumental achievement which laid foundations for the evangelization of every part of India.

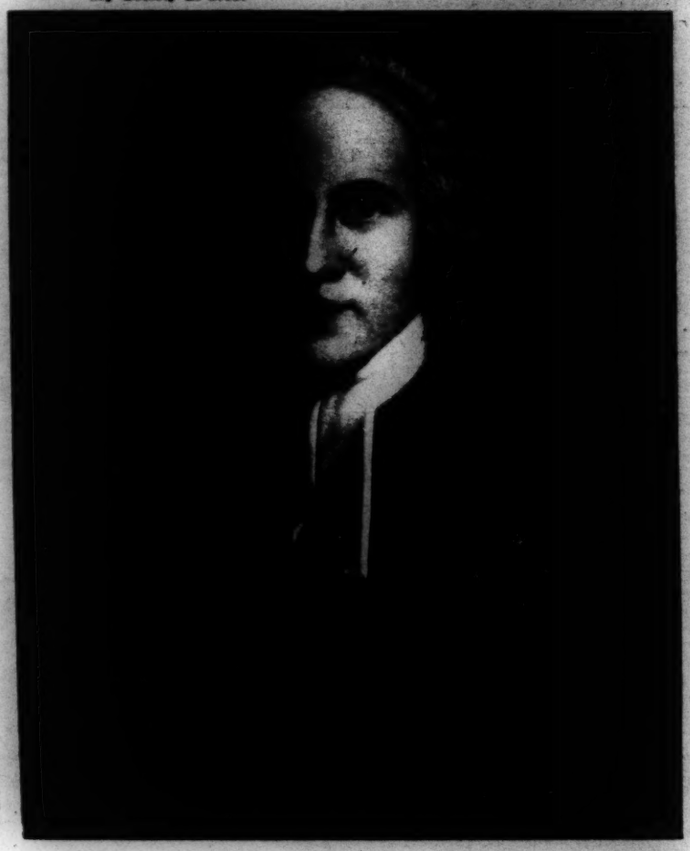
* * *

Serampore missionaries manufactured their own insect-proof paper. From their press there came not only Bibles but simple school books and learned works on Indian religions. They were the founders of the first Indian vernacular newspaper, while their periodical, The Friend of India, was the precursor of the world-renowned Calcutta Statesman. They were ceaseless champions of the victims of suttee, and other cruel customs. They promoted the Indian Agricultural and Horticultural Society. They opened the first savings bank in India. Most daring of all their schemes was Serampore

(Continued on page 12)

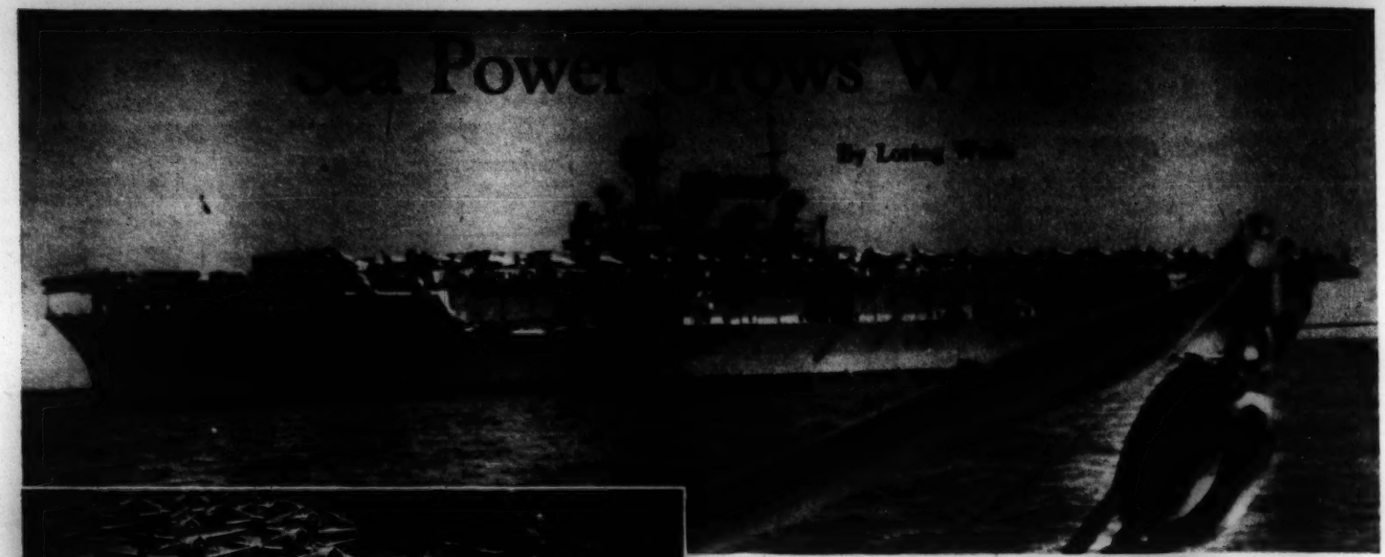
A MINISTRY TO THE WORLD

The Society of the First Baptist Church, Providence, R. I. (Above). Dates From 1639. Andrew Fuller (Top Right) and Joseph Sutcliffe (Right) Under the Inspiration of Jonathan Edwards of Massachusetts (Below) Helped to Found the Baptist Missionary Society in 1792.



Sea Power Grows W

By Loring W



THE U. S. S. ENTERPRISE, PROMINENT IN PACIFIC BATTLES
This Aircraft Carrier Was Designed to Carry a Flock of War Birds Such as Those at the Left

THE CAPITAL SHIP has completely changed its shape in the midst of this devastating global war. Yesterday it was a squat-sided monster of 35,000 tons that could outslug anything afloat by slinging 20 tons of TNT at a crack, up to a range of 20 miles, a giant whose beamy midriff was belted with 16 inches of blue steel in order that it could "take it." Today it is the aircraft carrier which the editors of Jane's must classify ahead of the battleship in their yearbook of fighting ships.

This change from battleships to aircraft carriers as the major striking unit in sea warfare is dramatically underscored by the United States Navy's decisive victories in the battles of the Coral Sea and Midway. These battles also portend the shape of the capital ship of tomorrow. The aircraft carrier is only a step between the heavy artillery ship which has ruled the seas since the launching of H. M. S. Dreadnought more than half a century ago and the modern bomber which needs only to increase its cruising endurance to become the battleship of tomorrow.

* * *

Little did we who saw the Lexington slide majestically into the sea that gray autumn day nearly 20 years ago realize what drastic changes in the pattern of sea warfare were to evolve around the ship transformed by the terms of the Washington Treaty from a battle cruiser to an aircraft carrier. This good and mighty ship was a symbol of American leadership in naval aeronautics—a symbol which justified that faith of the American Navy in air warfare right up to the bitter end which overtook her in the victory her brood of torpedo planes, scouts, and bombers helped to hammer out far above the shining surface of the Coral Sea.

To the layman appraising the new shift in attacking sea weapons, the transition from surface ships to carriers may seem to date from the decisive lesson learned in the Coral Sea. Actually the Navy saw the handwriting long before, and, seeing, hastened to adapt its shipbuilding program to exploit the advantages demonstrated by increasing aerial sea warfare. The lessons learned in the British torpedo plane raids on the Italian battleships at Taranto did not go unheeded, nor the part the planes of the British Fleet Air Arm played in spotting and attacking the Nazi battleship Bismarck. The attack on Pearl Harbor galvanized the United States into all-out action both in the long corridors of the Bureau of Ships in Washington and in the nation's secret war councils.

For five anxious months we could only wait, and wonder why the Navy did not strike. Then it did strike, twice, mainly through the air. First in the Coral Sea, where it stove in a strong Japanese naval thrust toward the fringes of Australia. Then, off Midway, where it smashed the spearheads of an even more powerful Japanese lunge toward Hawaii, the keystone of America's western sea frontier.

The fact that the enemy was stopped and sent reeling back long before the opposing battleships could make contact is generally regarded as proof that plane and carrier have definitely outrun the heavy ship. But does this mean the battleship is obsolete—relegated to the limbo of model rooms in naval museums beside the brave old frigate Cumberland that went down with all flags flying under the fire of the Confederate ironclad Merrimac?

Those who believe the battleship is done should consider the part the heavy ship has played in enabling the United States to land an American Expeditionary Force in Ireland without the loss of a man. They should remember, too, what happened to the converted merchantman Jervis Bay, the gallant losing fight she was forced to make to protect her fleeing convoy against a powerful Nazi surface raider because there weren't battleships enough to protect every big convoy. Even the most airminded admirals in the United States Navy believe the battleship is essential as a covering force for carrier operations. The disposition of American and Japanese battleships off Midway shows that both sides were using their heavy craft in a covering role.

* * *

Granted that the plane carrier now ranks as the major naval striking unit, it is well to realize its limitations. At best, it appears to be a temporary compromise between the far-ranging battleship and the day when the heavy bomber develops sufficient cruising endurance to match the battleship's sea-keeping range. It is reasonable to assume that that day is not far off.

This fast-approaching change from keels to wings already has led many persons to conclude that the classic concept of sea power laid down by the great naval scholar Mahan must, like the surface ships themselves, be relegated to naval archives. Air-power advocates doubtless will insist that when American factories start turning out effective long-range bombers and even air-borne cargo ships, Mahan's treatises must give way to a new philosophy dealing with the influence of air power upon history.

Such a view presupposes that Mahan's studies in applied history were predicated on naval tactics rather than world strategy. Actually, Mahan's philosophy encompassed the idea of global supremacy. Sea power was a means and not an end. If sea power takes to the sky, it still must have what Mahan said it takes to be supreme: ships, plus bases, plus cargo carriers. In other words, great armed striking power; bases of supply and production from which to operate, and the means of obtaining vital raw materials. All these things, Mahan might readily concede, lie within the ability of the United Nations to achieve. His thesis was established on what made Britain great and strong during the era of sail navies. It held true in the dreadnought era. It now takes wing.

In this new sky-high dimension of global warfare, the United Nations give heartening proof of their adaptability and their genius for forging air power and using it. For all its head start, the vaunted Luftwaffe no longer asserts its unhampered superiority over the Royal Air Force. Likewise, our naval victories in the Coral Sea and Midway, and the bombing of Tokyo, portend that in the end we will prove ourselves as powerful on the wing as in the past we have been with the trident.

Wide World

CARRIERS AND BATTLESHIPS, NOWADAYS, OFTEN GO ON PATROL TOGETHER
The 33,100-Ton Battleship Pennsylvania (Above) Also Carries Several Scout Planes That Provide It With Long-Range Vision

The Unsung Filipina

By Olive Orbison

IN AN ADDRESS delivered before the Boston City Club some years ago, Cameron Forbes, former Governor of the Philippine Islands, declared that "in the economic growth of the Islands the woman is the best fellow in the house, and the best businessman."

We may not all agree with his sweeping statement. During these recent months of attack and heroism, in the fox holes of Bataan and on the bomb-swept fortress of Corregidor, we learned many things about the Filipino. We have found him a brave soldier, loyal to his white teachers, and devoted to his country. We have seen him stand unflinching and unafraid under the rain of machine guns, or make sorties single-handed against the enemy. Yes, we have discovered many unsuspected and admirable qualities in the Filipino; but how very little, when you come to think about it, is known in America about his small helpmeet, the Filipina.

Possibly it is because we see so little of her. It is Juan who goes adventuring; Jovita stays at home contentedly. She is not bobbing around in American hotels, clubs, or kitchens. Perhaps the urge to travel and meet new people is lacking; Jovita is much shyer than Juan, who is usually an aggressive individual. To know her, you must find her in her own country.

* * *

Yet she is a most unusual person, this Oriental woman of the gauze camisas, straw chenelas, and long skirts. Of all the women of Asia she is the freest. Even the Chinese wife does not command the respectful admiration which the Filipino gives as a matter of course to the Filipina. You meet her everywhere, in the offices, stores, fields, and factories. She is industrious, strong, and cheerful, and, oftener than her husband might like to admit, is the breadwinner.

She works side by side with the man for the support of the family and the education of the children. She handles most of the family income and spreads it wisely over the many wants. She is shrewd, religious, beauty-loving; and, given a smooth floor and a good partner, she can dance with a poetry of motion seldom equaled by a white woman. She can walk down the street with her umbrella and all of her morning's shopping balanced on her black head, and sway with a grace arresting to watch. Yet she can argue in the market place like a fishwife, spank the chiquito in plain view of traffic.

She is not often beautiful, but she is quaint, and her native costume gives her distinction. When the Malayan and Spanish bloods are mixed, the result is often children of languorous, not to say lazy, proclivities; but marriage between a Chinese and a Filipina in almost every case produces progeny of marked intelligence and talent. These two races have intermarried freely in the Philippines. The home of a Chinese merchant and his Filipina wife is usually more than comfortable. Oddly enough, similar intermarriage has not taken place with the Japanese. There has always been a wholesome suspicion of the brown men from Nippon. A Filipina, knowing rather accurately what her status will be, just does not care to become a Japanese wife.

* * *

The climate of the Islands is good to the woman. Native fruits and vegetables grow with little effort. There are always chickens and a pig or two running around under the Nipa hut. There is never a hint of a water shortage where nature is so bountiful, while nearly half a century of American occupation has accustomed both peasant and women of the upper classes to conveniences and luxuries undreamed of by femininity in other Asiatic countries.

While the Filipina is not by nature a traveler, when education calls she goes where it may be found. United States colleges have turned out many brilliant graduates who have majored in Science, English, and Art. A natural love of music is expressed in the frequent thrumming of some kind of instrument, and the children sing about their play as naturally as the birds.

The First Lady of the Philippines, until the war, was, of course, Mrs. Quezon. She is a charming woman, devoted to her children and to her brilliant husband. Among her friends are club women, university graduates, nurses, trained businesswomen, all interested in the cultural development of their Islands.

Included in this group was Mrs. Pilar Lim, the wife of General Lim, the first Filipino to graduate from West Point. General Lim has a soldierly bearing and his Chinese ancestry shows definitely in his fine, intelligent face. Traces of that same race appear in Mrs. Lim's face also, in her high cheekbones and her inscrutable black eyes. Mrs. Lim has one son, Vicente, Jr., in West Point; another, Luis, graduates this June from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a third, Roberto, is a graduate from Annapolis. Since the United States Navy does not grant commissions to Filipinos, Roberto has gone into the Army and is at present stationed in California.

* * *

Very recently, the writer, who lived several years in Manila, had an interesting visit with Mrs. Lim. She lives in a bungalow close to the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, quietly awaiting news of her husband, who, being on General Wainwright's staff, is imprisoned somewhere in the Islands. On the table was an enormous bunch of pink roses, unusual even for California. On being asked if they were presented after her broadcast of the night before, Mrs. Lim smiled and shook her head. The roses were a present to her from her two sons in the East, for Mother's Day, and they had come by air mail.

In chatting with her I was anxious to check up on people we both knew in Manila, as well as to find out what might be the effect on Philippine culture of months of Japanese occupation. I asked Mrs. Lim if she thought that the Filipinos and Japanese, being Oriental, might eventually fuse and become one in their aims. There was a determined gleam in Mrs. Lim's black eyes, and a sudden tightening of her mouth.

"No," she said. "The two races are miles apart in religion, customs, and ambitions. They can enslave us, but they never can conquer us, either by force or by subtle methods. We know them too well."

That the Japanese would undoubtedly go to great lengths to foster friendliness between themselves and the Filipinos she admitted, and in proof of this gave me the copy of a broadcast, originating in Davao, which is held by the Japanese. It was an interview with the wife of the Mayor of Davao, and, Mrs. Lim said, the woman

(Continued on page 15)

"A TINY, SMILING FILIPINA IN RICH NATIVE DRESS"

"THE OWNER OF THE SUGAR CENTRAL AND HIS WIFE"

"THE HOUSE HAD A HIGH-CEILINGED ROOM"

"THE FILIPINA OF MEANS GOES TO CHURCH"

"SHOP IN THE SHADE OF TEXAS"

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

"THE SQUARE," MARENGO, IOWA

INCIDENT: ENTERPRISE, ALA.

Is the Small Town Coming Bac

By R. H. Markham

THIS WAR MAY REVIVE importance to the small town, which has served as the main source of American tradition. Transportation restrictions will keep a fairly large proportion of Americans at home during coming months, and home for more than half of them is found in or near a small town.

To be sure, official statistics say that 56 per cent of us are "urban," but that only means we live in cities of more than 2,500 inhabitants each. And a population of 2,500 indicates a pretty small town. In far more than half of our States, the small town and country population decidedly predominates. The Western Newspaper Union in a recent "ad" stated that about 70,000,000 of us are country people. A third of our States haven't a single city with as many as 100,000 inhabitants, while almost another third have only one such city each. Of our 70,000 settlements, only 92 have as many as 100,000 inhabitants each.

The smallest village of all, as listed in the geography, is Bicycle, N. D. And it is no tandem, either. It is recorded as having one inhabitant. Auto, W. Va., is 25 times as large, while Wagontown, Pa., is twice as large as the Auto and Bicycle combined. Oregon has a Wagontire. It is so small it would hardly fit a kiddycar. How would you address them in a patriotic speech? Would you say "Dear Wagontires, let's get going"? Altogether, the Wagontires are just enough for one wagon with two spares. Suppose that town had been Autotire instead of Wagontire! It might have been salvaged right off the map.

Strange to say, the 120 Big towns in the United States, from Big Arm to Big Woods, are very small, while many of the 90 Littles are fairly large. Little Rock, indeed, is a couple of thousand times larger than Bigstone—both are in Dixie.

Although fewer than half of us are now officially listed as "rural," as compared to 95 per cent 150 years ago, most writers describing America have pointed out that our basic tradition derives from self-governing small towns. Our best symbol is often said to be the Town Meeting. Instead of a sword or spear, a cracker barrel is our leading insignia. Neighborliness, friendliness, calling each other by first names, shirt sleeves, absence of social classes, respect for church, disdain for titles, reducing Doctors to "Docs" and Professors to "Profs"—all small town traits—are believed to be vital elements in our democracy.

One reason for our present social and political crisis appears to be the losing of our small town brotherly, neighborly, family outlook. As the small town ties weakened, so did self-discipline, rugged individualism, family cohesion, church loyalty, according to the findings of many sociologists.

Now we are tending to return to the small town. That tendency began a decade ago and may be hastened by the war. The corner grocery, which almost vanished, may reappear. Farmers will need it. Family parties will be revived, because there will be no way to drive long distances to city movies. The small church will again have a vital community role to perform. Neighbors will again gather to make community plans. Housewives will once more borrow flour from one another, while their husbands will borrow tools. Let's hope they return them.

But the small town, which is being revived, is by no means the same as of yore. Many improvements are being made. But so many wells as fo have been replaced worn-out fields are b cultural schools, in a transformed farming living conditions. F. S small farmers to get of the dilapidated h placed, many more a ticeable. Picnic grou proved, one sees ma roads have put an e mud, in some places been established.

There is, also, a cou plants, army camps, are taking not a few towns. Just what ki will result, one dare n certain that a revival ties and relationship balance the tension dislocations caused b help the Nation acqu fundamental values pable of healing and

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BUSY DAY, PORT GIBSON, MISS.

BLIZZARD, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

TRAIN TIME, CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

MARKET DAY, CAMDEN, TENN.
F. S. A.

Back?

nprovements have been made and
g made. Butter is not hanging in
y wells as formerly, many lamps
een replaced by electric bulbs,
ut fields are being reclaimed. Agri-
l schools, in a score of ways, have
rmed farming, stock raising and
onditions. F. S. A. has helped many
rmers to get started again, some
dilapidated houses have been re-
many more good gardens are no-
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ave put an end to much dust and
some places small industries have
tablished.

is, also, a counter-movement. War
army camps, and government jobs
ing not a few people out of small
Just what kind of an equilibrium
ult, one dare not say. But it appears
that a revival of small town activi-
l relationships will help counter-
the tensions, strains and family
ions caused by the war. That may
Nation acquire a sounder view of
ental values and seek virtues ca-
f healing and uplifting us.

Among the New Books

Bernard DeVoto's Study of Mark Twain as Social Satirist

Mark Twain at Work, by Bernard DeVoto. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $2.

IN THE FIRST two essays of the three which make up this book, Mr. DeVoto has written with characteristic brilliance and belligerence about the relation of Mark Twain's boyhood in Hannibal to "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn."

As an appendix to his essay on the former, Mr. DeVoto has printed a 20-page sketch, which was Mark Twain's first attempt to write of his boyhood as he wrote of it later in "Tom Sawyer." The sketch deals with the very stuff of the book it foretold; it is the mood and style which make it false and tiresome. It is too much revery and too little action. No boy of Billy Rogers's age and breed uses such words as cavort, and boys like Billy Rogers do not satirize themselves in their own talk. It is significant, I think, that Billy dreams of becoming a deckhand on a steamboat. The clue to the distinctive flavor of Mark's writing is that he was a boy brought up on the river who became a pilot. The river got him, boy and man, and never let him go. His letters are full of nostalgic references to it. It flows squarely through the center of all his best work. It was his Eden. His pen name was truly symbolic.

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As an appendix to his essay on "Huckleberry Finn," Mr. DeVoto has published three sets of notes which Mark Twain made for the novel. Here is the fascination that inheres in examining the beginnings of any masterpiece. Mark writes to Howells with what Mr. DeVoto admirably calls "immense casualness," "Began another boy's book—more to be at work than anything else." Reading that, we realize that we owe "Huckleberry Finn" to the fact that in the summer of 1876 Mark found the days long on his farm in New York State. A month later he writes again: "I have written 400 pages on it—therefore it is nearly half done. I like it only tolerably well, as far as I have got, and may possibly pigeonhole or burn the mss. when it is done." Even at this day we hold our breath.

The "Huckleberry Finn" notes make it clear, DeVoto argues, that in writing of Huck Finn Mark's purpose was "to make the raft's journey a procession through the society of the middle South." I'm not sure that that was his primary purpose. His primary reason for writing the book may well have been the delight he took in going adventuring with a boy like Huck Finn and a Negro like Jim. For "if ever a writer was imprisoned in his boyhood, clearly Mark Twain was," well says Mr. DeVoto. However, whether it was character or setting which interested him more, Mark has left us in "Huckleberry Finn" a social record which is a combination of what he had known as a boy suggested by what he had seen as a man. I should very much like to know in just how nostalgic a mood for the days of the "beef-shooting," "quilting," "Negro campmeeting," "house-raising," "country cotillion," "candy-pulling" recorded in the notes he wrote "Huckleberry Finn." One wonders also just how consciously arrived at was the combination of narrative adventure and social criticism which makes "Huckleberry Finn," like "Gulliver's Travels," a book for all minds and all ages.

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The third essay is more biographical in accent. In it Mr. DeVoto argues that after the series of disasters which befell him in the early 1890's, Mark was a man pursued by "ayenbite of inwit," or prick of conscience, who, after seeking various evasions for his self-accusation, finally found final escape in dream. Thus did he find reintegration both of his talent and himself as a man. Joyce perverted language to avoid the consequences of what he had written; Mark argued that life is a dream, that he might escape the sense of personal guilt which pursued him. Such theories are exciting to think about.

Mark Twain's work well deserves the attention Mr. DeVoto is lavishing on it. The work of no American writer is more deeply rooted in the American consciousness or more fully expresses it. "Huckleberry Finn" symbolizes the American dream, the American way of life, dissolving much American folklore in narrative and speaking the American idiom. Native as a Missouri mule, it well exemplifies in its world popularity that what is most deeply national has perhaps the best chance of being universally understood.

Mr. DeVoto comes well qualified to the job of interpreting Mark Twain. He is a Westerner, a novelist, and for four years now has been the custodian of the Mark Twain Papers. His various theses raise all sorts of questions which will be argued at length in proper places. But no one can read these essays without being stimulated to a greater understanding of Mark Twain, his work, and his time. This is for every cultivated American an important book on an important subject. For the sake of the record, perhaps I should point out that the Bayou "Lara," which appears twice on page 64, is surely somebody's misprint for Bayou Sara. Mark's notes read "Describe Lara" (Sara), by which I take it he means the old town of St. Francisville at the mouth of Bayou Sara, rather than the bayou itself. One wonders what he had in mind to say about it.

HORACE REYNOLDS

The Way of Living in Naziland

People Under Hitler, by Wallace R. Deuel. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Company. $3.50.

FROM 1934 until the end of 1941, Wallace R. Deuel worked in Berlin as correspondent of the Chicago Daily News. During those years he earned for himself the repute of No. 1 irritant to Propaganda Minister Joseph P. Goebbels. Every reader of his book, "People Under Hitler," must admit that the distinction is well deserved. Hardly ever before has living in Naziland been pictured with such intimate knowledge of details or has the spiderweb that enmeshes everybody been described with such accuracy.

Mr. Deuel epitomizes Nazi statecraft in the sentence—"Everything which is not forbidden is compulsory." He quotes Labor Minister Robert Ley's remark—"The fact that we are a herd again is not nearly enough."

The herd has to be cared for, which means to be supervised and trained. More than that, it has to be spied upon. "Privacy" was the first word in the German vocabulary to be obliterated by the Nazis. "Criticism" was the second. Right in the beginning of Nazi rule, Dr. Goebbels made this clear in one of his speeches. "Criticism by non-party members?" he shouted. "Those people shall consider themselves lucky still to be alive!"

To be alive seems to be about the only reason for happiness under Nazi rule. Laws and by-laws, ordinances and decrees, over every action as well as regulations and restrictions watch thought of the people. Children belong to the State, not to the parents. Even the choice of first names is subject to consent from the authorities, and education is a prerogative of Party and State.

There are rules for the number of evenings a husband may spend outside his home, and for the number of pockets he may have in his trousers. There are rules, again, for women's fashions, for the color of clothes, for a girl's hair-dress, for a family's diet, and for its topics of conversation. A Nazi court ruling declared that only in two instances is a German citizen allowed to talk as he likes to. One is in soliloquies, and the other is by making entries in his diary which nobody is expected to see.

Women are virtually barred from higher education; and if it were not for manpower shortage caused by the war, they would be barred from any kind of work except as domestic servants.

A businessman is swamped under regulations. He must belong to sundry official and semiofficial organizations and must take orders from a score of Government and Party offices; he must hire party men, pay heavy taxes, and make "voluntary" contributions to party causes. His business is integrated into guilds, groups, sub-groups, branches and sub-branches. The Nazis revel in organizing.

The author tries to answer the question why the Germans bear up with that kind of government; and his contention that they are, indeed, essentially different from other nations is not satisfactory. For to admit the possibility of basic differences between human beings is tantamount to accepting Hitler's racial doctrines, and it does not matter much in the end what nations are considered inferior and what ones superior. It might be more plausible to say that the Germans tolerate Naziism because they regard it the only way to glory.

E. S. P.

Miniature Cape Cod Novel

The Sea-Gull Cry, by Robert Nathan. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.

FREQUENT PUBLICATION has not dulled the edge of Robert Nathan's genius. "The Sea-Gull Cry" is as polished a piece of work as "Tapiola's Brave Regiment" or "They Went on Together," both of which came out last year, or as "Portrait of Jennie" of 1940, which Mr. Nathan's admirers always speak of when they want to tell what he can do.

In subject matter, "The Sea-Gull Cry" is related to "They Went on Together," though the story is entirely new. In atmosphere, it has a resemblance to "Portrait of Jennie," though it belongs to here and now rather than to the fourth dimension of that most subtle of all Mr. Nathan's work. In spite of certain reminders like these between book and book, he really writes slowly, painstakingly, and does not repeat.

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In scene, "The Sea-Gull Cry" is the product of the author's long summers at Truro on Cape Cod. There the troubled Old World came to the New in the persons of Louisa and Jeri, whose father had owned a castle in a country where bombs rained, whose mother had been an English lady. When Louisa and Jeri first escaped, they went to England. But that country was crowded, and bombs were there too; so in some way the sister and brother reached America. Since neither of them liked a city, they took what money the relief committee could give them and sought a place where they could live by the sea and catch fish.

Thus it happened that Mr. Alfred Baghot, part owner of the trawler Emily, found them one day walking on the road between Fall River and Taunton. He gave them a ride, his wife let them have an old grounded scow to live in, for $10; and because the Baghots were the kind of people who took responsibility, they did not neglect the young strangers.

Not that Louisa and Jeri ever asked for anything. However small their resources, their pride was enormous. They simply were there on the scow, having appeared out of nowhere with practically nothing, and Mr. and Mrs. Baghot were kind, in the practical close-mouthed fashion of Cape-Codders. The Baghots may be real persons.

There was also Smith. Smith was a bachelor instructor at the Hyannis Teachers College, a man whom life had mostly passed by until Jeri found him sitting on the sand beside his stranded sailboat. Then life nudged him and invited him to adventure. It certainly was adventurous for a man of Smith's habits to fall in love with a foreigner—a countess in overalls at that—so much his junior and attached to a small brother like Jeri, who thought nothing of starting out for England on a raft, with one tin of crackers and Mr. Baghot's eight-year-old niece.

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All of Mr. Nathan's work is small and finished. He works in miniatures, with delicate and artful economy. He never attempts to use large strokes or a crowded canvas, but what he does is done with perfection, expressing far more than meets the eye. His title, for example, says much with allusion to Stephen Vincent Benét's lines—

> but in the second's pause
> Between the assaulting and the broken wave,
> The voice of lovers can be heard,
> The sea-gull cry.

The assault of dropping bombs, the hurried escape to a world not yet defaced by actual warfare, the voices of two shy lovers, and the cry of gulls on Truro beach, the whole book, in short, is in the title and its allusions.

W. K. R.

The Book Window

Navajo Creation Myth, by Hasteen Klah, recorded by Mary C. Wheelwright (Museum of Navajo Ceremonial Art, Santa Fé, New Mexico. $10). Greatest of all the myths of the Navajo people, related by a learned medicine man of that tribe and recorded by one whose deep study of the Navajos has given Santa Fé the only museum of Navajo ceremonial art in the world.

The Young Churchill, by Stanley Nott (Coward-McCann, $2.50), recounts an oft-told tale—the experiences of Winston Churchill in the Boer War. It all happened more than 40 years ago, but it is as thrilling today as ever. His escape out of the hands of Britain's enemies has become a legendary yarn, every detail verifiable, however, by witness of this volume. The childhood, youth and young manhood of Churchill are covered, according to the semi-fictional method of the day.

Through the American Landscape, by Kaj Klitgaard (Chapel Hill, $3.50). An art writer traverses a good part of the United States in search of regional expression in painting, and finds a good deal that inspires him to self-expression.

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Moral Forces Foreseen Actuating Peace and Postwar Reconstruction

Conditions of Peace, by Edward Hallett Carr. London: Macmillan. 12s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

ON FIRST READING Professor Carr's book, one inclines to rank it about the most important contribution to postwar reconstruction yet published, at all events in Britain. Then closer study leads to serious questioning of some of the author's economic, political, and social conclusions.

It may also be objected that while Professor Carr sees that "the essential nature of the crisis through which we are living is neither military nor political nor economic, but moral," he makes no more than passing reference to this moral force being necessarily Christian. Other readers may agree that this is at the moment a wise and intentional omission.

What prompts this reviewer back to somewhere near his original judgment of this book as highly important is a factor outside the book itself, namely, that Professor Carr is drumming his ideas into the ears of Britain's leaders and future leaders almost daily through the editorial columns of The Times, which still holds a unique place in influencing opinion in Britain's administrative circles.

It is no exaggeration to say that the present series of Times leaders on reconstruction is rocking the boat in Westminster and Whitehall. Some members of the Government and high-ups in Government departments, who prefer progress at their own pace, ask, "Why can't somebody stop them?" as the one-time oracle of tradition, privilege, and conservatism pours out its revolutionary policy for reconstruction.

* * *

The concluding paragraph of the book says: "The old world is dead. The future lies with those who can resolutely turn their back on it and face the new world with understanding, courage, and imagination. This book is a call for such leadership."

Indeed, its 275 brilliantly compiled and compressed pages interpret the needs of humanity to their rulers. The future leadership of Britain is accounted one of paramount importance for the world, because British leaders may tend to hinder the progress of mankind by casting lingering glances at the good old days of the nineteenth century.

Primary mention is made of revolution and security, the present war being regarded as an episode in a revolution. The last peace is declared to have been lost largely through the stifling influence of the search for security by backward-looking statesmen. Peace and security must instead be regarded, like happiness, as by-products of the search for something else. The condition of security is continuous advance. Briand is cited in the old League days as saying that he would be the first to abandon any Act of Justice if it should disturb world peace.

* * *

For another point, the author notes that a new moral purpose has been awakened by this war and must not be allowed to lapse. Democracy must take the initiative. Its three main enemies are laissez-faire economics, liberal democracy of the nineteenth-century pattern, and national self-determination. As to self-determination, the peacemakers, he holds, must not again fail to count the long-term cost of their settlement. They must decide what areas their future generations will be prepared to defend.

Thus it will be highly imprudent of the English-speaking peoples to take the lead in establishing an order of their own designing beyond the limits of an area in which they are prepared to act. This contention has far-reaching importance in light of the present issue between Britain and Russia over the Soviet claim to control the Baltic States and Finland and other areas in Europe.

The United States, by the author's expectation, will almost certainly emerge from this war as the strongest world power. Doubt exists not of its capacity to lead the world but of its readiness to do so. Therefore, it is rash to speak of twentieth-century American leadership of the world comparable in character to nineteenth-century British leadership. One of the gravest dangers, in his view, is that American influence will be employed to frame a peace settlement of a character which could be maintained only by American power, and that American power will not, in fact, be available to maintain it. American leadership, however, may develop on some different pattern peculiar to itself.

In regard to Germany, the author sees it in a state of moral and intellectual exhaustion after the war. But it will be accessible, as it was after 1918, to nobler inspirations. The only way to make young Germans into good Europeans is to give them a role to play in reorganization of Germany and Europe which will restore and enhance their self-respect.

* * *

Whether or not readers agree for the most part with Professor Carr, whether they think him too European-minded, or too inclined to think of Europe's problems in terms of Germany, they will find his book constructive and stimulating. He himself has thrown off the cynicism which marked his last book—"Twenty Years Crisis." He now reflects the new moral purpose which he finds has been infused into ordinary people by the war. And even if he doesn't always seem to apply this moral purpose in dealing with postwar problems, he radiates that sense of initiative which experts agree will be necessary if the United Nations are to succeed this time in their task of building a stable new world by turning demobilization into remobilization for higher purposes than those of war with no less demands on each nation's unity.

P. L.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Religion and Research Favor Democracy

Science, Philosophy, and Religion, Second Symposium. New York: Conference on Science, Philosophy, and Religion in their relation to the Democratic way of life.

ON APRIL 4, 1941, we reviewed in these columns a deeply significant book entitled "Science, Philosophy, and Religion: A Symposium." Its editors expressed the hope that the wide discussions thus auspiciously begun would be continued at a later date, and now there have appeared the fruits of the conference thus envisaged—a "Second Symposium," published under the same auspices. The meetings from which proceeded the conclusions of the first volume were held in the autumn of 1940; but by the time the second conference convened in September, 1941, the study of the bases and presuppositions of democracy had become even more pressing and timely, in that within three months the United States was to be directly involved in a world conflict.

Here, then, we encounter the considered judgment of some 70 eminent authorities, whose creeds and ideas often differ as widely as their professions, and who discuss the nature, the background, and the inherent values and ideals of that Democracy for the preservation of which the United Nations are now struggling so vigorously.

The first main section of the volume is devoted to the views of Natural and Social Scientists. Dr. Caryl Haskins, for example, recognizes, as do many of the contributors, the fact that "future scientists who aspire to be true leaders . . . must have a broad educational background in human affairs," providing evidence of an encouraging advance beyond that narrow specialization which often seems to sap the vigor from truly democratic co-operation.

* * *

Then, too, Dr. Karl Herzfeld reminds us, the natural scientist can provide a much-to-be-desired element of practicality in the development of democracy; while Prof. Hudson Hoagland arouses considerable criticism from other contributors to the Symposium by his assertion that "all we know is a product of the functioning of our nervous system." As his colleagues justly observe, the physiological aspect must be tempered by the teachings of Philosophy and of Religion.

Speaking from the standpoint of Jurisprudence and of Philosophy, the members of a second large group of scholars deal with the relation of these disciplines to the democratic way of life. Among them we find Dr. Theodore M. Greene stressing the value of a truly liberal education as the only true "education for democracy," and as leading to "spiritual maturity"; while, seeing beyond our present problems to the era of reconstruction, Prof. Alain Locke realizes that "a reasonable democratic peace (like no other peace before it) must integrate victors and vanquished alike, and justly."

* * *

Representatives of Art and of Literature come forward to affirm that they, too, have a stake in the preservation of democracy as a system generally more conducive than others to free development along these lines, while Dr. Constable of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts pleads for a broader, more synoptic view among the leaders of current thought.

Religionists of varied creeds point to the foundations and development of democracy in the distant past, not only in the Bible, but also in the Talmud, as in the early Christian Fathers, and in the Medieval period; while one of the most cogent statements in the book is that of a group of scholars from Princeton University, who agree that "if scholars, teachers, writers, and religious leaders do not succeed in arousing the minds and hearts of the democratic peoples to a living faith in the spiritual nature of man, the direct defense of democracy by military and political action is bound to fail."

The book represents an important attempt to integrate for the benefit of democracy the thoughts of a cross-section of contemporary intellectual society.

T. L. L.

Sea-Otter Hunting Recalled

The California Sea Otter Trade, 1784 to 1848, by Adele Ogden. Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press. $2.50.

A SEA OTTER, to a casual reader of today's newspapers, might very likely be a ship over which conservative naval architects and landbound politicos have debated warmly. In those years between the American Revolution and the Civil War, a sea otter was a most valuable fur-bearing animal, which during the same period was being rendered almost extinct in its most populous habitat, the Pacific Coast of North America.

The sea otter's chapter ended before the Pacific Coast had come to be considered an important part of the United States, and yet American sea captains and their crews plying around the Horn had an important part in a tragic saga that, seen in retrospect, is not in the least flattering to any involved in it, nor to the human race.

"Sea otters are unique among marine mammals," writes Adele Ogden in her exhaustive work on sea-otter hunting. "Floating upon their backs, with forepaws placed peacefully upon their breasts, and riding up and down with the ocean swells on billowy, buoyant kelp beds, they present a picture of complete tranquillity and contentment. Not a sign is there of fighting or quarreling among them as, side by side, they lie upon the deep in groups of about 100."

The author can write partly in the present tense, because there are still a few sea otters left, descendants, no doubt, of a scattered remnant left by hunters of many nations who literally massacred them for their pelts in the early decades of the nineteenth century.

The book is valuable as covering a little-known period and phase of American history, and an activity that cannot return again. It indicates that there are even fewer sea otters along the West Coast now than there are American bison on the preserves left to that also unfortunate species. But a law in favor of sea otters helps in their protection.

As part of his Civilization project, a member of the radio hobby in the Principia Upper School recently set up a short wave set in one of the class rooms and through the cooperation of the American Radio Relay League received a message from a member of the former U. S. garrison on Corregidor who knows an Upper School girl from an Army family. The boy delivered the message to the young lady and sent one in return to the soldier on Corregidor. The message went from St. Louis to Montana, then to Oregon, and so across the Pacific. Headquarters of the American Radio Relay League are in Yonkers, New York, and arrangements during the war for such "ham" communications must be made sometime in advance, since the usual "hams" were ordered off the air upon the declaration of war . . . Write for Upper (High) School Catalog.

The PRINCIPIA

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". . From India's Coral Strand"

(Continued from Page 5)

College, for which they secured a charter from the King of Denmark; here true religion and sound learning met for the service of India. It was indeed a boldly conceived and full-orbed evangelism that centered in Serampore.

Carey sent out his missionaries in all directions, and had a share in pioneering ventures in North India, in Orissa, in Ceylon, in Burma, and in the islands of the East Indies. He kept in touch with similar enterprises in other parts of the world. He proposed that a world conference of missionaries should meet every 10 years in South Africa, a far-sighted project which had to wait until the Edinburgh conference of 1910 for its fulfilment. Not a few of the most recent proposals for missionary strategy and method are to be found in germ in the thought and practice of Carey.

More than half the total effort of the Baptist Missionary Society during its 150 years has been given to India, but many other lands have been entered. The second great field was the West Indies. Here again there were links with America, for it was at the call of some freed American slaves, who had been working among their colored brethren, that the first Baptist missionaries went to Jamaica. They soon found that they had to concern themselves with the rights as well as the spiritual welfare of the cruelly wronged Negroes.

One of the most stirring and glorious pages in Baptist Missionary Society history is that which deals with the emancipation struggle. It was freed slaves who helped start the mission in the Cameroons, and out of that came the work in the great Congo territory, where a chain of stations has been planted for more than 1,000 miles up the Congo River. In many parts of this area there is close and fruitful collaboration with American missionaries. Nor has the Far East been forgotten. One of the most astounding Serampore productions was Marshaman's Chinese Bible. Fifty years later, led by Timothy Richard, Baptist Missionary Society missionaries had an important share in opening up the interior of China to the Gospel, and their work has ranged from village visits to educational institutions of university standing, like Cheeloo in Shantung, where again they have had Americans as partners.

The Baptist Missionary Society was born in time of war. It celebrates its terjubilee in the midst of a world-wide conflict. But days of crisis are days of opportunity. One of the decisive influences in the starting of the Baptist Missionary Society came, as we have seen, from America. Since the outbreak of the present war, very generous gifts have been made to the Baptist Missionary Society by American Baptists. The Baptist Missionary Society has taken its share in the international missionary council and other ecumenical enterprises with which so many hopes for the future are bound up. Here again is yet another illustration of the reason why many besides Baptists take an interest in the 150th anniversary of the oldest of the modern missionary societies.

New Page For History

PRESIDENT RICARDO ADOLFO DE LA GUARDIA, of the Republic of Panama, speaking of the new accord and 12-point agreement between Panama and the United States, in an interview I had with him on the day when the announcement of the pact was made, expressed great satisfaction that the long-drawn-out negotiations have finally been terminated in an atmosphere of cordial and sympathetic understanding.

"Panama is giving real cooperation to the armed forces of the United States. The arrangements between our two governments are wholly satisfactory. These arrangements, and the new agreements completed yesterday, indicate the steady day-by-day development of better understanding between us, and also, that Panama is assuming her share of responsibility as an American nation in the war," said President de la Guardia.

History was written on another page of inter-American relations on May 18, when the new accord between the United States and Panama was signed in Panama City, while at the same time in Washington, a 12-point agreement covering some long-standing problems was reached in an exchange of notes in the North American capital.

The new accord covers the conditions under which the armed forces of the United States will utilize the necessary defense sites in the territory of the Republic, all of which are to be returned to the jurisdiction of Panama after the war. While the settlement of the questions arising out of the occupation of these sites within the territory of the Republic is most important for the proper defense of the entire Isthmus, and in fact, of all America, probably the 12-point agreement is of greater interest to every Panamanian.

These points clear up such difficulties as the handling of public health and sanitation, the water works and sewage disposal, by the United States; the vexing problems related to the occupation and use of sites in the cities of Panama and Colon by the Panama Railroad Company; the complex problems of the immigration of laborers for the tremendous construction projects of the Panama Canal; and the continual difficulty of the smuggling into the Republic of food and other purchases made in the Canal Zone, sometimes for resale, by the Canal workers.

Speaking of the internal adjustments of the Republic of Panama to the conditions of the world at war, President de la Guardia mentioned particularly the agricultural program. Immediately after

PANAMA'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE
His Excellency, Don Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia, President of the Republic of Panama

war was declared, knowing that Panama no longer could depend upon imported foodstuffs and supplies, because shipping would be diverted to military uses, the Government inaugurated a long-term agricultural program to develop the rich areas of the interior provinces; it was planned to use the best agricultural machinery and methods, to organize the small farmers into co-operating groups, in order to make the Republic self-sustaining. Enormous orders for farm machinery, equipment of all kinds, pumps, trucks, tractors, plows, supplies, were placed in the United States months ago. So far, these things have not been received. Tied in with the agricultural program is the related problem of transportation. Panama needs trucks and tires to carry produce to the markets.

Speaking of Panama's potential resources in supporting the war efforts of the United Nations, President de la Guardia said, "Panama has some resources as yet untouched. We don't know exactly how extensive they are; but we do know that we have excellent lumber. We can expect that someday we shall have a sizable rubber industry."

The people of Panama, roused from their life of tropical ease by the impact of the war, have responded enthusiastically to the program of the present administration to develop an active, industrial, and agricultural nation. Under the direction of the Minister of Education, Licenciado Victor Florencio Goytia, teachers have taken special training courses, and are now scattered in different parts of the country, teaching the preparation and conservation of native-grown foods, giving courses in pottery making and other handicrafts, and mechanical and industrial courses as well.

President de la Guardia characterizes this part of the program as "the first steps in the real industrialization of this country; a planned effort to prepare the minds of the people for the realization that Panama must become a producing nation."

Believing in the idea of Simon Bolivar that an educated citizenry is the basis of democracy, he has inaugurated improvements and extensions of the present excellent educational system. Several new secondary schools have been opened this year, one in the city of Colon, which has never had such an institution, and others in interior towns.

I discovered that the President's earlier years were a preparation for his present exalted position. He comes from a family which has lived in Panama City for generations. He was educated in Panama, and attended school in the Instituto Nacional and the historic La Salle College, in which still stands intact the room where the first Pan-American Congress was held in 1826 at the call of Simon Bolivar. He began his Government service while a young man, and held several offices before he became Governor of the Province of Panama, and then Minister of Government and Justice. For three years, he was Superintendent of Hospital Santo Tomás, the huge national hospital which is financed by the National Lottery. He served as Treasurer of the National Red Cross of Panama, an institution which since its organization in 1917 has grown to be one of the most complete of its kind in the world. During these years, he was engaged in business in Panama City, and for 10 years he represented many of the largest firms of the United States. He has never married. He has traveled extensively in the United States, and speaks English well.

Actuated by a heavy sense of responsibility, President de la Guardia receives a constant stream of visitors who present their personal needs for his help; when he can spare the time from his 14-hour office day, he travels in the interior, to see the people and talk with them about their problems. He sees for himself that their claims for roads, schools, bridges, irrigation systems are real.

Undoubtedly history will record the newly signed accord with the United States as the outstanding event of President de la Guardia's administration. Probably he will himself always regard this event as the most brilliant moment of his life.

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. . The Films Follow the Flag

(Continued from Page 4)

hardship in transportation, perhaps, a closer adherence to fidelity in picturing the scenes and customs of the other Americas, but beyond these details the great interchange of motion picture commercial relations has flowed along just as in peacetimes. If anything, the film has succeeded in knitting all of the Americas still more closely together. This is especially so in the case of Mexico and the United States, these two republics enjoying the greatest spirit of rapprochement they have ever known.

This agreeable conquest of all the world that still remains civilized is another of the long line of conquests the motion picture has known in its comparatively brief span of existence. Some years ago it became the first commercial conqueror. That was in the day when the use of a Singer Sewing Machine in a picture meant that millions of people throughout the world, in hamlet, city, and jungle, would see the machine in the film and sales for Singer would skyrocket during the next few months. Furniture styles, house designs, dress models, hair-dress, and scores of other examples of the American way of life later became impressed on the world's citizens as films featuring them flashed onto the world's tens of thousands of screens. All of this resulted in some quarters in a popular slogan being altered to read, "Trade follows the film."

After this period exemplifying the American way of life, there came the period of action, superaction, and thrill which might be termed the American way of living. This, too, impressed itself upon the picturegoers of the world. In some countries, notably those of the totalitarian way of life, the theme was so violently antipathetic to the local ideology that American films quickly became taboo, this step leading to the first loss sign being marked up by the American film business. Such losses came, in the order of their advent, in Germany, Italy, and Japan. (On the basis of confidential information reaching American sources, there is profound regret on the part of millions of formerly free picturegoers in these countries, as well as the ones they are masters of, at the loss of contact with their film favorites. While actual American films have disappeared, the likenesses of American film stars are locked in the hearts of these picturegoers, to be unlocked when the war is over.)

Now in its third major stage of entertaining the accessible world, the film has become a friendship promoter on a grand scale. Recognizing that it is primarily an instrument of entertainment and that whatever other message it has must be subordinate to this aim, the film is devoting itself to the making of more and more friends by spreading entertainment. It is raising a crop of laughs, it is making the anti-Axis world that is left know and understand why America came into this struggle and what she is going to do to bring it to a speedy conclusion.

These are good reasons why the stream of American films to all lands will continue unbroken. It is the reason why no supply ship to the American forces abroad—whether the fighters be in Australia, Northern Ireland, India, Africa, the Caribbean—is given a manifest that does not contain motion pictures. It is the reason why every ship in the United States Navy is equipped to show American movies to its personnel.

And once again as was the case, but to a smaller degree, in 1917–18, the American film world is rendering service in the promotion of friendship not only through the medium of the motion picture itself, but through many of its actual personalities. More film players are in the service today than was the case in World War One. Already there has been some attention focused on the war services of Robert Montgomery and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., both of whom are serving with the fleet. It is no military secret that other members of Hollywood's colony are with the American forces in Australia. All of these facts will have no barrage of publicity given them in this country, for the Army and the Navy are great levelers of personality.

Yet this shouldn't cloud the fact that when local fans in lands where the American forces are serving get word of the presence there of their film favorites, there will be intense interest, which in itself can be translated in terms of friendship and good will.

And no matter what the circumstances relating to financial obligations, in so far as the United States is concerned, America recognizes a humanitarian obligation to continue the normal supply of films to all countries which can take the nation's full output, and a supply commensurate with local import restrictions to those countries which can take only a fraction of the output.

It often happens that a single, poignant incident in some remote spot can sum up a universal situation with dramatic clarity. So far as the world appeal of American motion pictures is concerned, nothing better epitomizes this than a laconic cable dispatched from Batavia, Java, the day before the Japanese invaders smashed into that beautiful city. The cable, sent to a correspondent in Hollywood, asked simply for the names of the Academy Award winners.

War cannot banish the film. In fact, the war will add to the luster just as the film in its due course will play its tremendous share in rehabilitating the world. But meanwhile it is doing a great job of entertaining in more lands and countries than even the best-informed people think. It is keeping pace with our fighting forces, and as more countries are won back to the way of freedom, the films of America will march right in with the liberators, until all the world is free again and the film itself will stand forth as one of the truly great forces to keep it free.

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. . Planes Planes Planes

(Continued from Page 3)

tion quality" demanded by the armed services meant impossibly close tolerances. The plain fact of the matter is that aircraft require exceedingly fine workmanship which manufacturers new to the industry readily might find hard to meet. It is to the credit of the Army and the Navy that they persisted with their high standards, and in so doing raised the performance of newcomers to the field almost to the level of established airplane manufacturers.

To uphold the importance of technical design in our aircraft program does not mean insistence upon perfection. It has been revealed that between 4,000 and 5,000 planes a month are being built currently. This is proof that the go-ahead sign has been given manufacturers to produce planes substantially as they are. In the meantime every technical resource of the country, military and civilian, is being applied to the improvement of designs. We may expect to hear of new planes, perhaps of revolutionary design and performance, taking part in the war's battles.

So much for the engineering design aspect of our aircraft program. Now let us turn to the task of converting blue prints into planes—the job of the aircraft manufacturer. This means factories, workers, materials, machines and management. Every American is familiar with this kind of picture.

◆ ◆ ◆

The present tremendously expanded war aircraft production program stems from the peacetime industry. Such companies as Douglas, Lockheed, Curtiss-Wright, Martin, Boeing, and North American, had struggled through good years and bad, some of them from the first days of the industry. Peacetime operations had been upon a small scale. Civilian business had been small; the air transport companies at the height of their operations used a total of but 350 planes. Military budgets had been small in the peace years; orders were placed each year for but a few hundred planes. We are apt to overlook the vital military importance of our peacetime airplane manufacturing industry. The spirit of a few men maintained the production know-how for airplanes in the country at a high level of proficiency.

The entire present aircraft manufacturing effort of the United States has been built around the peacetime aircraft manufacturers. Even the automobile companies are making planes and parts of planes designed and produced first by aircraft manufacturers. The expansion to date has averaged 20-fold, and the present volume will have been doubled in another year. What a tremendous strain to place upon the managements of an industry! Let us note how the load has been carried.

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The construction of new factory facilities, while the most tangible part of the program, has not presented the principal difficulties. The first expansion was made at or near existing plants in order to make it as easy as possible for aircraft company managements to increase production in the shortest possible time. Since these locations —Los Angeles, Seattle, San Diego, Baltimore, and Long Island—were exposed to the coast the next step in expansion was taken in the interior of the country. Great factories were erected at Kansas City, Omaha, Tulsa, and Fort Worth, in which to assemble parts made by automobile and automobile parts manufacturers in the Detroit area. Ford, in addition, contracted to build complete four-motored patrol bombers at a new plant to be built at Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Practically all of this new construction has been completed. Most of it has been tooled up and provided with elaborate conveyor equipment. Much of it is in full operation, and the rest is awaiting finishing touches before being ready for full production. The industry, as now constituted, is physically equipped to turn out almost any number of planes that might be desired.

The hiring and training of an adequate labor force has been and continues to be a huge task. The building of airplanes, however, is not heavy work, and the limited skills required can be developed through relatively short training periods. It has been discovered that women can do much of the work as well or better than men. There appears to be no doubt, therefore, but that an adequate labor force will be at hand to operate the greatly enlarged facilities.

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Aluminum is the principal material out of which aircraft are built. At at early date it became apparent that much greater amounts of the metal would be required, and steps were taken to provide additional capacity. Through a fortunate coincidence, the huge supplies of electric power on the Columbia River, at Bonneville and Grand Coulee, were just becoming available, so several large aluminum plants have been built in that area. A similar expansion has taken place in magnesium. In addition to the production of the basic metals, it was necessary to expand fabricating capacity for sheets, for castings, for forgings, for extended shapes, and for various other materials going into aircraft. The whole program has been accomplished with only minor interruptions.

The manufacturing methods employed in the aircraft program presents a different picture. The peacetime industry operated upon such a small scale, that every plane was substantially a custom built job. Aircraft managements, furthermore, tended to have an engineering bias. It made little difference if a particular design of plane was difficult to build, if it performed in an eminently satisfactory way. This lack of emphasis on production considerations was appropriate so long as the scale of operations was small. The typical prewar aircraft factory had few specialized machines and tools; most of the work was bench work. A tremendously long time was required to produce a plane, and output by a factory of one or two a week was accepted as good.

Such production methods, suited to peacetime operations, were entirely inadequate for the defense and war programs. Higher production had to be obtained. Each manufacturer has followed his individual judgment in adopting methods which would increase production. The established manufacturers are using more elaborate jigs, more machines and machine tools, and some have made considerable progress with production control systems. Their pattern of operations is essentially a high-production version of their usual peacetime methods.

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Henry Ford, alone, has set up the largest plant in the industry to make a single type of plane in accordance with automobile production practices. It is the most remarkable single undertaking in the industry. As yet there is no indication that the plane he is making will be obsolete before he can get into volume operations. The fact that his daring and ability are succeeding does not prove that the established airplane manufacturers are wrong in following patterns that permit quick design changes. The bomber assembly plants in the middle west represent production patterns between Ford and the established aircraft manufacturers. The general pattern of production that has been adopted appears to be sound. High volume production is assured, change of design is possible as strategy dictates, and still a gamble has been taken in Henry Ford's operations which will produce tremendous numbers of an especially valuable type of plane in a short space of time.

The last subject to which I wish to give attention is the role played in the aircraft program by those in administrative charge of the Army and Navy air forces. These officials provide the leadership for the entire program. They are responsible for the selection of designs of planes which will serve the combat purposes desired. They direct the attention of engineers upon unsolved design problems. They are charged with the procurement of planes once design problems have been brought to a point where manufacturers can proceed.

The importance of the work of these officials cannot be overstressed. The energetic way in which the aircraft production program has been undertaken reflects great credit upon them. The physical facilities for the production of well over 100,000 planes a year already have been built. The labor force to man them is on hand or within easy reach. The raw materials problem has been solved. Government-furnished equipment is causing important delays. Aircraft company managements are making gradual progress along the line of improving production methods.

The total picture is tremendously impressive. The most serious difficulty has been the improvement of engineering design. The passage of time is affording an opportunity for the industry to work out its many minor problems.

The airplane is today's most important war weapon. The United States is completing the establishment of an aircraft manufacturing industry that will produce any desired number of planes of the most advanced performance our engineers are capable of designing.

Associated Press

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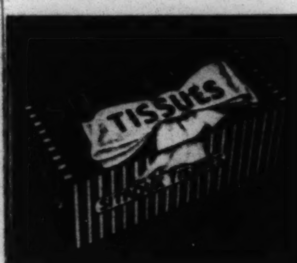

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. . The Unsung Filipina

(Continued from Page 7)

was probably forced at saber point to give it. I copied it verbatim.'

"Copy. Wa—Dome, Tokyo Morse Code. Nao transcript.

"Tokyo, April 13. That sweeping Japanese victories, and consequent growing interest in things Japanese have caused marked change in psychology of Philippine women was revealed by wife of Mayor of Davao, a graduate of the home economics department of Saint Teresa University in Manila, in an interview with a Hochi correspondent.

"Mrs. Lboza said women of the Philippines no longer loudly expound women's rights over men, or dream of purely materialistic lives glittered with pianos, refrigerators, automobiles, push-buttons, baths, which she attributed to influence of American movies and American installment plan. Hochi correspondent quoted Mrs. Lboza as saying, 'Until recently if you asked a Filipino anything he was sure to say, "I'll ask my wife first and answer you." If the wife shook her head the matter was dropped entirely; in other words, right of decision lay completely in woman.'

"However, she said things have changed with growing admiration for the way exemplified by Japanese women—respect for men as real heads of families—'After retreat of America we have reflected upon our lives and have come to realize our only way of life lies in going hand in hand with our friends, the Japanese.' "

I read it aloud, we looked at each other silently for a moment, American and Oriental, then we laughed.

"That," observed Mrs. Lim, "is their idea of culture. That is what they would like to give us."

"It's rather like a queen resigning her crown to become a peasant," I said.

* * *

There are 3,000 trained nurses in the Philippines and every small district has a woman's club that really functions. At the time of the Japanese earthquake, when Yokohama was destroyed, a ship heavy with supplies of all kinds, sent by the Red Cross, carried also a fine group of young nurses from the Manila hospital. How ironic that this errand of mercy should now be returning to them in bombs!

Nursery classes for children from three to seven have been established, and care of the expectant mother has been advanced. After majoring in chemistry in an American college, one of Manila's most brilliant women, Maria Oroza, returned to her home, brimming with new ideas about canning the native fruits and vegetables. She organized the club women and gradually her doctrine spread, until even distant barrios had heard about it. In little villages, where money was lacking, women were urged to pool their resources, donating 10 centavos apiece to buy food for experimentation. They gathered in groups and a deal of cooking over charcoal stoves, and much excited testing, went on. After each experiment was over, the food was divided and taken home. Ten centavos could not go far in experimentation, but when multiplied by 20 there was enough for every woman to give a real treat to her family.

The Filipina has the vote—which she exercises. Originally, she was equal politically with the man, being the nominal head of her group when her husband died, and obeyed as such. The Spanish conquest changed this, and the question of suffrage was not agitated until 1907, when Governor Harrison sponsored it. The bill was presented to the Legislature, passed by the House, and—killed by the Senate. Later, suffrage was granted, but when the Constitution for the new Commonwealth was drawn up, in some mysterious way this provision for equal suffrage was omitted. Thereupon a feminine typhoon raged.

The Filipino is nothing if not gallant and chivalrous. He declared: "We exist only to please the woman. If her heart craves the ballot—she must have it. But first she must prove to us that she really wants it."

So a plebiscite was declared; 300,000 women voting in favor of equal suffrage would win it. The little Filipina came through with more than 400,000 votes. She got it!

Before the Japanese cast their coveting eyes upon these rich Islands, the women were working valiantly for a community property law. Also they had, tucked away in their black heads, a measure that might eventually outlaw cock fighting—that evil which is a blight upon both barrio and city. For the time being, these laudable feminine ambitions must be suspended—but only for the time being, Mrs. Lim assured me grimly.

Social life for the Filipina in Manila is much like that of any white woman in a large city. The band plays regularly on the Luneta, there are movie parties, boatrides up the beautiful Pasig, lectures, and picnics, but in the provinces it takes on an almost feudal aspect. Here the family becomes more important, and the church and one or two large homes are the center of activity.

I was one of a small group of Americans who were invited to visit a large sugar central in a distant province. Our host met us at the central and took us on a tour of inspection which began in the fields where the tall green stalks were being cut and stripped, then loaded into special cars and hauled to the refinery. Here an endless belt received the cane and carried it to the chopping knives. After this, it went to the huge presses, which extracted 96 per cent of the moisture. We then followed the juice through the refinery to the shipping room, where tons of sugar lay all about us, giving forth its peculiarly flat, sweet odor.

After inspection was over, we went up through the charming village streets to the great Spanish home of the owner. Here our hostess, a tiny, smiling Filipina in rich native dress, received us. Their son and his young wife, both graduates of American colleges, were with her, and their baby, plainly the treasure of the house, was cared for by his own Filipina nurse.

The house had high-ceilinged rooms and a delightful and romantic patio. The perfection of the service during a lengthy, elaborate Spanish dinner would have made any white woman sigh with envy. Occasionally the soft voice of our hostess would give a direction; easily and gracefully she dominated the household.

* * *

A poignant picture comes back to me.

It was carnival time in Manila. In lovely Manila Bay, and so close that a handful of pebbles could almost have been thrown upon their decks, the great war boats of the Asiatic Squadron rode at anchor. Long rays of the dying sun crimsoned the water, and touched the American flag floating above the Walled City to glory.

The Luneta was crowded with Americans and Filipinos, on foot, in automobiles or little, darting calesas. Suddenly, a groupe of white-clad Filipinas began to sing their native song, "Philippines, My Philippines," with earnest faces upturned to the American banner. The Constabulary Band caught the melody and played a soft accompaniment. Silence fell on the Luneta—a silence so profound that the soft whisper of lapping water could be heard through the music. Almost imperceptibly the band drifted into "The Star-Spangled Banner," and now everyone was singing and on the last strains the flag was gently lowered for the night.

Today the lovely tropical city is in the grip of the Japanese invader. What has happened to that group of white-clad girls? We do not know. But, having lived in the Islands, I am certain that their courage equals that of their men. Bravely and with brown chins up, they are looking steadily forward to the time when they will be free again. And that day will surely come.

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THAT THE INSPIRATION for the formation of the Baptist Missionary Association in Britain 150 years ago came in a marked degree from America, and particularly from the words of Jonathan Edwards, Massachusetts theologian, will come as surprising information to many laymen, as they read Ernest A. Payne's article in this issue of the Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor.

Weapons of victory, especially aircraft, supply the theme of this week's address in the Harvard Radio Board's series of radiocasts centering upon the general subject of "The Fight for a Free World." This address is by Prof. Horace N. Gilbert, Visiting Lecturer on Business Administration at Harvard University.

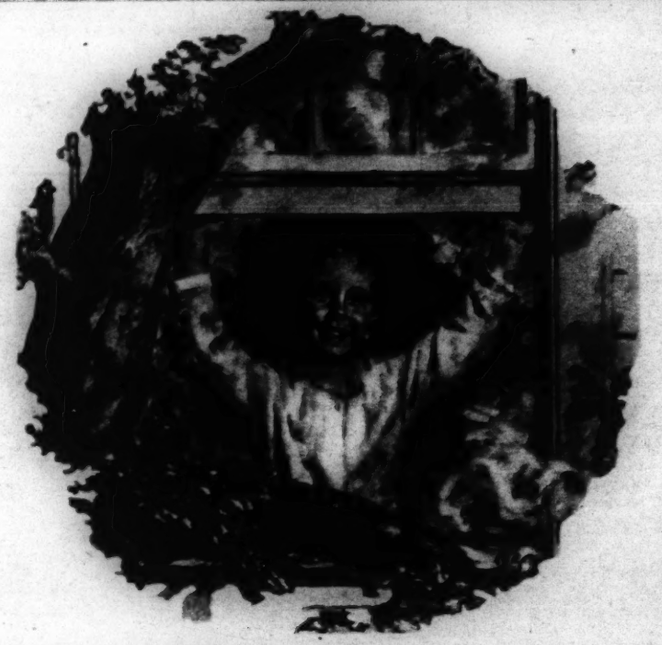
The article on aircraft carriers is by Loring Wade, a writer who has long specialized on naval history and strategy.

Albert Deane, as a Paramount film man who knows much about motion picture exporting, has an encouraging report for the times.

Olive Harbison, now residing in California, tells from first-hand experience about the women of the Philippines.

Joseph G. Harrison's recent tour of the war production plants, as a Monitor representative, gave him a special background for his talk with the U. S. Rubber Co-ordinator, Arthur Newhall.

R. H. Markham's rich experience as a Monitor correspondent traveling among people of many racial descents in the Middle West is the source of some characteristic remarks about the improving status of the American small town.



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It's today, for grown men and women, because they're working and fighting for something worth while. They're learning again the real resources of America and the true strength of American manhood and womanhood.

They're finding that American industry which created things like the electric refrigerator, the radio, the automobile—and made these available to almost a whole people—can become a great weapon to defend the principles which have made America strong and free. They're discovering that the American standard of living has not made them soft, as less fortunate nations have sometimes sneeringly contended, but has given them added reserves of strength and knowledge and skill for a time of crisis.

There's only one day better than today.

It's tomorrow!

Because tomorrow we shall have established the principles for which we are fighting today. Because tomorrow we shall have new materials like plastics, new developments like television, new sciences like electronics to work with. Because tomorrow we shall return with new vigor and new vision to the task of making tomorrow better than today. General Electric, Schenectady, New York.

The volume of General Electric war production is so high and the degree of secrecy required is so great that we cannot tell you about it now. When it can be told we believe that the story of industry's developments during the war years will make one of the most fascinating chapters in the history of industrial progress.

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